

JUNE, 1931

JUN 5 1931

PERIODICAL ROOM  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
UNIV. OF MICHIGAN

# • THE • AMERICAN • SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



"MERMAIDS," MOLIN'S FOUNTAIN, STOCKHOLM

Goodwin

# Publications of The American-Scandinavian Foundation

## FICTION

ALMQUIST: Sara Videbeck, and The Chapel.....	\$2.00
GARBORG: Peace: A Novel.....	2.50
GEIJERSTAM: The Book About Little Brother.....	2.00
Woman Power: A Novel.....	2.50
HALLSTRÖM: Selected Short Stories.....	2.00
JACOBSEN: Niels Lyhne.....	2.00
JONAS LIE: The Family at Gilje.....	2.00
ASBJÖRNSEN AND MOE: Norwegian Fairy Tales .....	2.00
NORWAY'S BEST STORIES: Twenty-one Short Stories by Norwegian Writers...	2.50
SWEDEN'S BEST STORIES: Twenty-two Short Stories by Swedish Writers....	2.50
DENMARK'S BEST STORIES: Seventeen Short Stories by Danish Writers....	2.50

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN BY HIMSELF. Illustrated.....	2.50
--	------

## HISTORICAL

BREMER: America of the Fifties. Illustrated.....	2.00
HEIDENSTAM: The Charles Men, 2 volumes.....	4.00
The Swedes and Their Chieftains. Illustrated.....	2.50
HOVGAARD: The Voyages of the Norsemen to America. Illustrated.....	7.50

## POETRY

Anthology of Swedish Lyrics 1750-1925.....	2.50
TEGNÉR: Poems ( <i>Frithjof's Saga</i> , and <i>Children of the Lord's Supper</i> )....	2.00
BJÖRNSON: Poems and Songs.....	2.00
Arnljot Gelline.....	2.00
A Book of Danish Verse.....	2.00

## DRAMA

HOLBERG: Comedies ( <i>Jeppe of the Hill</i> , <i>The Political Tinker</i> , <i>Erasmus Montanus</i> ) .....	2.00
SIGURJÓNSSON: Modern Icelandic Plays ( <i>Eyvind of the Hills</i> , <i>The Hraun Farm</i> ) .....	2.00
IBSEN: Early Plays ( <i>Catiline</i> , <i>The Warrior's Barrow</i> , <i>Olaf Liljekrans</i> )....	2.00

## FROM THE OLD NORSE

The Poetic Edda ( <i>The Elder Edda</i> ) 2 vols. in one.....	4.00
The Prose Edda ( <i>The Younger Edda</i> ).....	2.00
Norse Mythology.....	2.50
The King's Mirror.....	5.00
AXEL OLRIK: Viking Civilization. Illustrated.....	3.50
The Saga of the Volsungs and of Ragnar Lodbrok.....	2.50

## LITERARY CRITICISM

TOPSÖE-JENSEN: Scandinavian Literature. Illustrated.....	3.50
HUSTVEDT: Ballad Criticism in Scandinavia and Great Britain.....	5.00
OLRIK: The Heroic Legends of Denmark.....	5.00

## ART

LAURIN-HANNOVER-THIIS: Scandinavian Art; with 375 Illustrations....	8.00
WETTERGREN: Modern Decorative Arts of Sweden; illustrated.....	7.50

Send your Order to

**The American-Scandinavian Foundation**  
25 West 45th Street                      New York City

## MEMBERSHIP IN THE FOUNDATION

The Trustees of the Foundation wish to call the attention of the readers of the **REVIEW** to the fact that three classes of membership in the Foundation are open to them.

The ordinary \$3.00 membership brings the **REVIEW** alone; the \$10.00 Sustaining membership brings the **REVIEW** and the two books published yearly by the Foundation, and Life membership which is secured upon one payment of \$200 brings all publications for all time.

The dues of Sustaining and Life Associates enable the Foundation to continue its important publishing activities and form a permanent endowment for the publishing department. The Trustees therefore solicit such memberships from the Foundation's friends.

Full information and enrolment blanks will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 25 West 45th Street, New York City.

# The American-Scandinavian Review

VOLUME XIX

JUNE, 1931

NUMBER 6

Published by THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

## Trustees:

JOHN G. BERGQUIST  
E. A. CAPPELEN-SMITH  
JAMES CREESE  
JOHN A. GADE  
JOHN D. HAGE  
CHARLES S. HAIGHT  
HAMILTON HOLT

EDWIN O. HOLTER  
WILLIAM HOVGGAARD  
GEORGE N. JEFFSON  
WILLIAM WITHERLE LAWRENCE  
HENRY GODDARD LEACH  
G. HILMER LUNDBECK  
FREDERICK LYNCH

H. ESK. MOLLER  
CHARLES S. PETERSON  
CHARLES J. RHOADS  
FREDERIC SCHAEFER  
HANS CHRISTIAN SONNE  
GEORGE E. VINCENT  
OWEN D. YOUNG

Secretary, NEILSON ABEEL

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, Editor

The Review is published monthly, 35 cents a copy; \$3.00 a year. Associates of the Foundation receive the Review upon payment of membership dues.

Publication office, 41 William St., Princeton, N.J. Editorial and executive offices, 25 West 45th St., New York. All communications for publication should be addressed to the editorial office.

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Princeton, N.J., under act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1931 in the United States. Printed at the Princeton University Press.

Order the Review in:

*Denmark:* Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, Viggo Carstensen, secretary, Gammel Strand 48, Copenhagen.

*Norway:* Norge-Amerika Fondet, Arne Kildal, secretary, Lille Strandgate 1, Oslo.

*Sweden:* Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen, Eva Fröberg, secretary, Grevturegatan 14, Stockholm.

*British Dominions:* Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E.C.

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
"MERMAIDS," MOLIN'S FOUNTAIN. Photograph by Henry Buergel Goodwin .....	Cover
THE RISTA WATERFALL IN JÄMTLAND .....	Frontispiece
JÄMTLAND: THE PROVINCE AND THE PEOPLE. By Birgit Magnusdotter Hedström. Fifteen Illustrations .....	329
THE NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE PROBLEM. By Hans Mohr. Three Illustrations .....	340
SKAGEN. By Karl Madsen. Eleven Illustrations .....	346
UNEMPLOYMENT. A RADICAL PROPOSITION LAUNCHED IN DENMARK. By Sven Rögind. One Illustration .....	358
TWO POEMS BY KARLFELDT: The Day of Judgment, Mountain Storm. Translated by Charles Wharton Stork .....	365
CURRENT EVENTS: U.S.A., Sweden, Norway, Denmark. One Illustration .....	367
THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION. One Illustration .....	373
NORTHERN LIGHTS .....	374
BOOKS .....	377
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE NOTES; TRADE AND SHIPPING	



## FINANCIAL NOTES

## FINANCIAL STATUS OF EAST ASIATIC COMPANY'S PLANTATIONS

The plantations of the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen have felt the effect of the decline in rubber consumption, and the prices for the product are almost half of what they were in 1929. The 1930 report of the company shows that the Mount Austin Rubber Estates, Ltd., now consists of 11,503 acres in cultivation, producing 3,109,388 pounds of rubber, and yielding 5 per cent in dividends. The East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd., paid 6 per cent in dividends on a production of 3,607,835 pounds of rubber, with a cultivated area of 11,076 acres. On the Teluk Merbau Plantations, Ltd., the harvest yielded 4,000 tons of copra and a little more than half a million pounds of rubber. The dividend paid stockholders was 7 per cent.

## FORD COMPANY OF GERMANY PAYS 10 PER CENT DIVIDEND

At the annual meeting of the German Ford Company, held in Berlin, Director E. C. Heine said the company was now doing 25 per cent of all the automobile business in Germany, sales last year amounting to 13,766 cars. This year the company expects to sell 17,000 cars. A 10 per cent dividend was declared. The Ford Credit Company declared a 15 per cent dividend, on the nominal capital of 2,000,000 marks, of which 25 per cent is virtually paid in. According to Director Heine the new plant at Cologne will employ between 1,500 and 2,000 men at the start, and with three shifts will have a yearly capacity of 70,000 cars.

## ECONOMIC SITUATION IN NORWAY, AS SEEN BY DIRECTOR N. RYGG, OF NORGES BANK

Director N. Rygg, of the Bank of Norway, laid before the Council of Supervision at a recent meeting certain facts that bear on the present and future conditions of Norway, as viewed by a financial expert. In spite of certain setbacks, declared Director Rygg, the credit situation had become more firm. The fact that it had been possible to reduce the discount rate to a level which has not been recorded since 1898 was to be attributed to a strengthening of the financial situation. Director Rygg was of the opinion that the Bank for International Settlements was a link in the entire financial uplift of the world, and consequently would also benefit Norway. He also dealt in detail with the outlook for fishing and forestry and with regard to the latter believed that a rational system of credit facility would do much toward improving this feature of Norwegian revenue source.

## STEADY PROGRESS OF SWEDISH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

In spite of the general trade depression, the Swedish Cooperative Society not only increased its membership in 1930, but did a business of 2,298,000 kronor more in that year than in 1929. Total sales of the society amounted to 143,618,000 kronor. From the society's flour mills were shipped 106,200 tons of grain and flour. Sales of sugar increased from 36,100,000 kilograms to 41,000,000

kilograms, while there was an increase of 27 per cent in the sale of coffee. The society's shoe manufacturing plant also had a prosperous year, with sales amounting to almost 11,000,000 kronor.

## DENMARK TO SPEND SEVEN MILLION KRONER ON STATE RAILWAYS

After Traffic Minister Friis-Skotte had the approval of the financial committee of the Folketing to spend seven million kroner for the improvement of the railroad system, he decided that the money ought to be spent as fully as possible in the country itself for such material as could be had there. More than five million kroner will go to the purchase of new rolling stock. With the considerable unemployment in Denmark this expenditure will be welcome.

## FOREIGN LOANS MUCH NEEDED, SAYS AMERICAN BANKER

According to Vice-President George E. Pierce, of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, greatly increased foreign financing by the United States and France is necessary to bring about a return to normal business conditions. Mr. Pierce, who is also the head of the bank's foreign department, on his return from a recent visit to Europe, said that a somewhat greater activity in American financial issues had inspired the hope abroad that American loans would be available at a reasonably early date. In many European countries, he said, no early return to normal business would be likely until the very pressing needs for immediate and long-term credits have been met. Such a development would undoubtedly have a very stimulating effect in remedying business stagnation, which, said Mr. Pierce, continues to be acute abroad.

## LEADING SWEDISH BANKS TO PROMOTE SALE OF FOREIGN SECURITIES

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the United States is informed that two of Sweden's leading banks, the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget and the Stockholm Enskilda Bank, have jointly organized a company with the purpose of dealing more largely in foreign securities of a pronounced staple value. The minimum capital of this company is ten million kronor. It is believed that this movement will have a mutually beneficial effect both on finance and trade, and there is tendency to look upon the two banks as having initiated something that will prove economically valuable.

## REORGANIZATION OF NORWEGIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN U.S. CONSIDERED

The possibility that the former Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in the United States will be reestablished is seen in the efforts of leading financial and business interests in both countries, which have been discussing the matter recently. In Norway a special committee was formed to question interested parties. With the increased business relations between Norway and America it would seem logical that there should be such a link for the purpose of facilitating commercial intercourse.

JULIUS MORITZEN

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

## Foreign Credit Information

Central Hanover maintains resident representatives in London, Paris, Berlin, Buenos Aires and Sydney. It numbers thousands of banks in foreign countries throughout the world among its correspondents.

From contact with these sources and from its own large foreign business the foreign credit files of Central Hanover are being constantly enlarged and brought up to date.

This foreign credit information is always available to bankers and business men throughout the country.

### CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK

14 Offices in 14 Manhattan Centers

NO SECURITIES FOR SALE



CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

Among the many works of sculpture that adorn the open spaces of Stockholm, Molin's Fountain is one of the most popular. It was exhibited in plaster at the Stockholm Exposition in 1866, where it was so well liked that a subscription was taken to have it cast in bronze and erected in Kungsträdgården. Its mermaids and water deities signify Stockholm, as it lies between the ocean and Lake Mälaren.

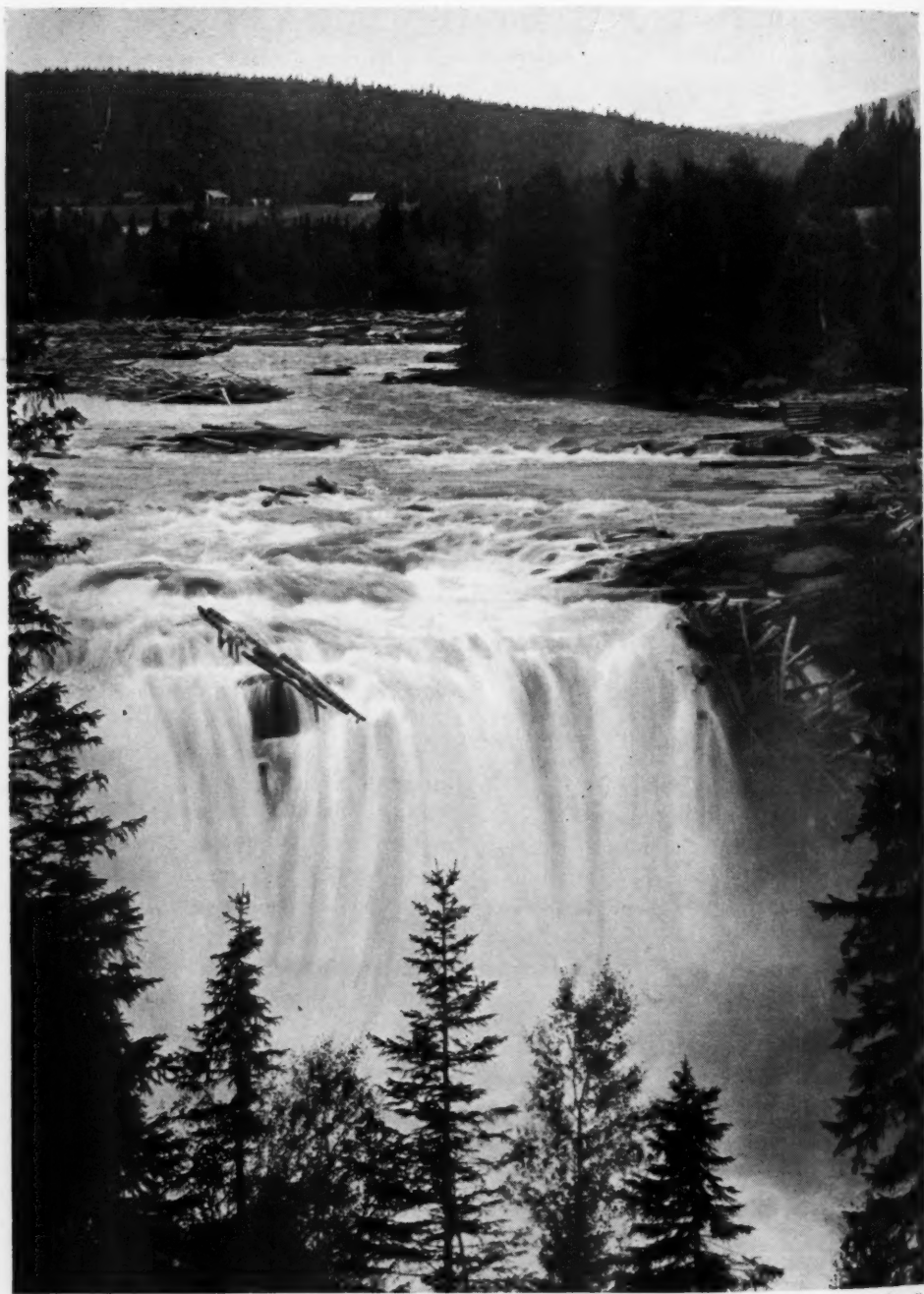
BIRGIT MAGNUSDOTTER HEDSTRÖM, who writes so sympathetically on Jämtland, is herself a native of the province, a member of one of the old families. She has been assistant editor of a daily paper in Östersund.

Many interested friends of Norway have wondered how such a small country can afford to have two languages. Many of the manifestations of the language fight, such as the additional burden on the schools, the expense of printing official documents in two languages, the cleavage between the adherents of the Landsmaal and the Riksmaal, must seem to an outsider very deplorable, even if one refrains from passing judgment. HANS MOHR, himself a teacher in the schools of Oslo, shows how the situation came about through historical development, without anybody's fault, and gives a remarkably optimistic view

of the solution of the problem. Those who read Norwegian literature in the original, will bear him out in his statement of the marvelous rapidity with which the changes in language are being effected. One need for instance only compare a book written by Johan Bojer twenty years ago and one written by him last year.

The distinguished Danish critic KARL MADSEN is a painter as well as a writer, and is one of the artists who have found their inspiration in Skagen. He has recently published a large and fully illustrated book on Skagen and its painters, and it was the charm of this book which led the Editor of the REVIEW to ask him for an article on the same subject. Unless we are much mistaken, it was the late Maurice Francis Egan, one time American minister to Denmark, who first made Skagen (the Skaw) known to Americans through a magazine article some twenty years ago. The continued popularity of the resort is shown by the fact that a new museum has been opened there.

SVEND RÖGIND, who writes about the unemployment problem in Denmark, is a teacher in the Polytechnic Institute in Copenhagen. He contributed to our February number an article on "Alcohol and Temperance in Denmark."



THE RISTA WATERFALL IN JÄMTLAND

*Hewlin*

Vo

H

has  
tim  
for  
had  
py  
thr  
the  
J  
lim  
ma  
the  
Jä

ide  
bec  
tio  
of  
cap  
cot  
sun  
sw  
on

# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

---

VOLUME XIX

JUNE, 1931

NUMBER 6

---

## Jämtland: the Province and the People

*By* BIRGIT MAGNUSDOTTER HEDSTRÖM

**F**AR and wide over Jämtland's many-miled Storsjö settlements may be seen a group of trees on a mountain top not far from the town of Östersund. They are "the three pines," whose story has a place in the rich folk lore of the province. It is said that once in time out of mind three young maidens were there burned at the stake for their confession of belief in the White Christ, about whom tidings had been brought by strangers from afar. Upward from the burning pyre flew three white doves, and where the stake had stood appeared three pine trees. Their trunks grew loftier, their crowns wider, and their sighing mightier than those of any other trees in the region.

But in these practical days, the space and time for old songs are limited. And the present significance of "the three pines" is that they mark the central point of Sweden. From the place where they stand, the boundaries—north and south, east and west—are equidistant. Jämtland lies practically in the center of the kingdom.

Thanks to the constantly increasing tourist traffic, many incorrect ideas regarding Jämtland and Härjedalen have, during recent years, been dispelled. The sister provinces have won recognition and admiration even in distant lands. Visitors have been delighted with the beauty of the sun-bathed moorlands, have listened to the rush of the white-capped streams, have been moved by the vision of green fields and red cottages around Storsjön's blue waters, and, after a visit of a few bright summer weeks, have felt that they knew Jämtland. So easily and swiftly, however, Jämtland may not be known. For Jämtland is not only an expanse of provocative, beautiful nature. It embraces the





OVER THE HIGH MOORS OF JÄMTLAND

culture, material and spiritual, of the province. It includes also the people who have lived within its bounds from times little known—that people who broke through and cleared the forests; who loved their sod and their kin; who battled against the frost when it blasted the crops, against the wolf and bear when they attacked the cattle, against the enemy in years of war.

The development of Jämtland all the while has been along different lines from that in Southern and Middle Sweden; its national character has shifted in different nuances from that of the inhabitants of the plain. The solitude of the desert bred longing; the gloom in the great woods fostered mysticism; the play of colors over the mountain masses on the horizon nourished fantasy. The Northern blood raced with the river waters in the spring thaw—and forth into the world of danger and romance it bore the adventuring Jämtlanders. Some of them were among the vikings who sailed both to the eastward and to the westward. Others joined the pilgrim bands who, during three medieval centuries, journeyed through the Jämtland settlements on their way to Saint Olaf's grave in Nidaros. Some hundred years later the Jämtlanders went on merchandising trips to Stockholm and Norway; and,



A TARN AMONG SNOW COVERED MOUNTAINS



VIEW FROM THE POINT AT STUGUN



IN THE POTATO PATCH

as of old Iceland was the magnet that drew the questing Jämts, America today is the beckoning star.

But in the hearts of those who have sought a livelihood in foreign lands the love of the homeland has remained alive. With an individual now and then it amounts to a pining, which cannot be stilled until, from some mountain steep, he may follow with his eye the silver ribbon of Indalsälven winding among the wooded ridges, or perchance once more be a guest at the spectacle provided at Stocke over Frösön in the sunset hour. Many a wanderer indeed has felt what Jämtland's composer, W. Peterson-Berger, expressed in his grand opera, *Arnlfjot*: "My breast quaked with longing each time my eyes followed the swallow's flight in the spring, each time I was reminded of how blue is the air in the land of the Jämts."

Scholars have disagreed as to the origin of this people—whether the country to begin with was Swedish or Norwegian. A few years ago, however, a significant contribution to the investigations into the history of the province, entitled *Jemtland and Norway*, was published by the Norwegian historian, Professor Edvard Bull. Professor Bull's conclusion is that Jämtland was for a long time a peasant republic. He writes: "The land and the people of Jemtland were never truly Norwegian any more than they were Swedish for a long time after the

Peace of Brömsebro. Most interesting in the study of Jämtland's history is that we are given a picture of the organization of an independent, primitive country community. Nowhere, with the exception of Iceland, has a similar form of government functioned for so long a period; no other people has left such rich historical material."

In all likelihood, these factors noted by Professor Bull—the long-time republican form of government and the rich historical material bequeathed to posterity—have had an important part in the formation of certain characteristics which are inherent in the Jämtland people today, self-dependence and an interest in the history of their own land.

The Jämt has his own opinion about the world and things. What he

inwardly thinks, believes, and feels he keeps to himself. He has a sensitive temperament under a calm exterior. Some time ago a young Jämt came to one of the greatest violinists of the North, he too born in Jämtland, for an audition and criticism. "Yes," said the great violinist, "you have the introspective way of playing characteristic of Jämtlanders; it seems as though the Jämt played only for himself and not for other listeners."

Independence has probably been cultivated at the cost of practicality, but certain it is that it has given a spiritual erectness to the people. To the south the peasants' homes were placed under the dominion of the lords of the manor houses; but in Jämtland, even after the prov-



TAKING UP THE CHEESE



WHERE THE MEAT IS SMOKED





THE FARM KNOWN AS "BENGTSGÅRDEN" OR "LARS BENGTSSONS," IN EGGEN, MÖRSIL, HAS BEEN IN THE HANDS OF THE SAME FAMILY SINCE 1413. THE PORTRAITS REPRESENT THE GREAT-GRANDPARENTS OF THE PRESENT OWNER



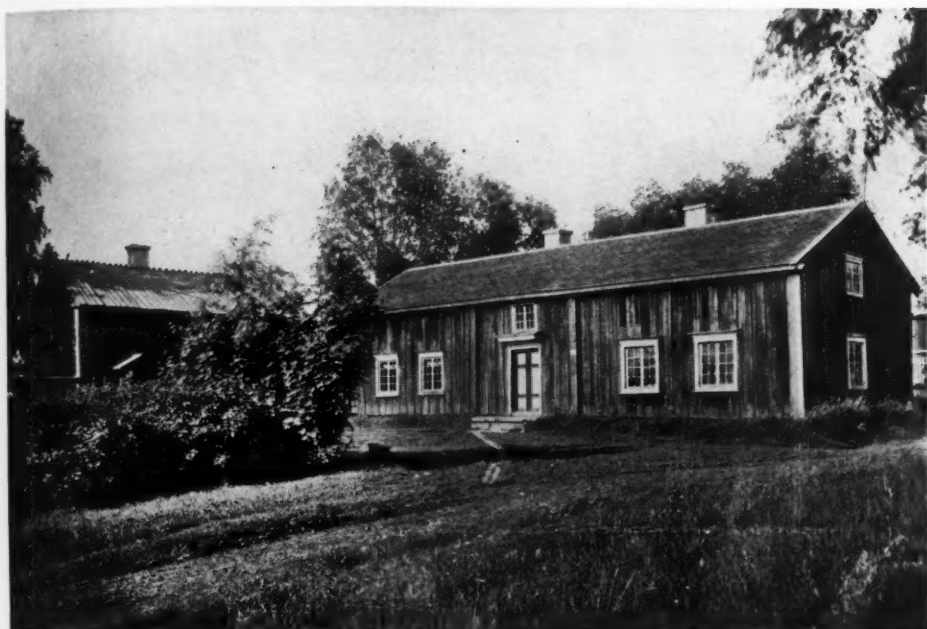
GÖRAN HOPLIN AND HIS WIFE, OWNERS OF A FARM IN HACKÅS PARISH WHICH HAS BEEN IN THE FAMILY FOR OVER SIX HUNDRED YEARS AND PASSED FROM FATHER TO SON IN DIRECT LINE SINCE 1394

vince had become altogether Swedish, the free, democratic peasant community continued—a democracy, which, nevertheless, often presented an aristocratic aspect.

The Jämtlanders have had little desire for vain show and empty boast; a worthy deed quietly done has meant more than a famous name. The farmer has remained a farmer, but along with his daily pursuit of tilling the soil and tending the animals he has endeavored to pursue also something of significance and value to the land and the people.

Frösön is a name which cannot fail to awaken memories even among many who have paid Jämtland only a hasty visit. The island has ever been the heart of the province; it owns an eventfully rich history, and offers to the beholder natural beauty which, of its kind, can

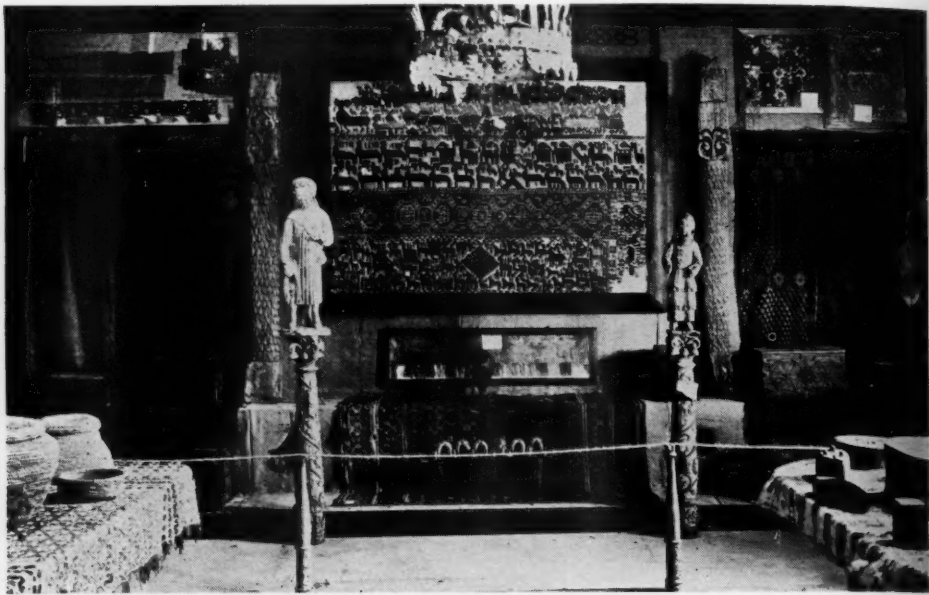




ONE OF THE FARMHOUSES REERECTED AT FORNBYN, JÄMTLI OPEN AIR MUSEUM

hardly be surpassed anywhere in the world. An institution of learning, which has been influential in the development of the province, was founded there in the seventeenth century, after Jämtland had been acknowledged Swedish. Here men were turned out whose contributions in various fields of science and learning still are mentioned with honor and respect. Most of the students at Frösön, however, were farmers' sons, who, after their schooling, turned back to the plow with a widened horizon and with their desire for learning and knowledge awakened.

To mention a few of the many whose names are known—there is the Stugu farmer, Pål Persson, who, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, constructed a bridge at the most rapid point of the Ljungan River in southern Jämtland. Some years after its construction, a fellow bridge builder wrote that without a doubt there was no bridge to compare with it in all Sweden. Pål Persson was one of Jämtland's foremost church builders as well. A number of churches and steeples are by his hand, among others the famous Håsjö steeple, a model of which may be seen at Skansen outdoor museum in Stockholm. Another well known church builder of the eighteenth century was the Ovik farmer, Pehr Olofsson, of Dille; and in Revsund at

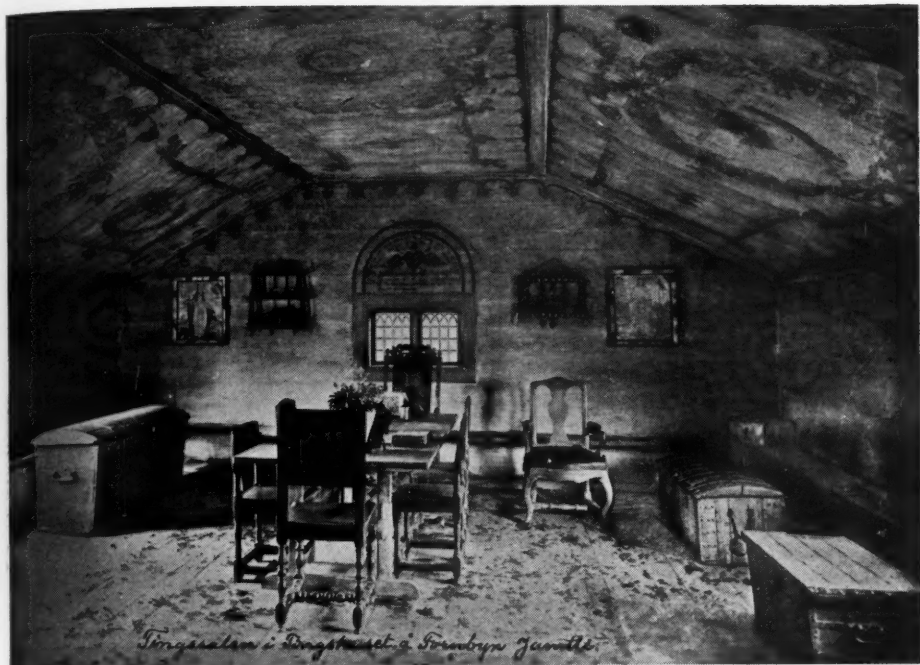


WHERE THE OLD ARTS AND CRAFTS OF JÄMTLAND ARE PRESERVED

the same time was the sculptor, Anders Olsson, of Hållborgen, and the famous master in wood carving, Gregorious Raaf.

The interest displayed by the people of Jämtland in their native land is inherent—a desire to weld together past and future. Historical researchers are found here, there, and everywhere in the settlements. A. J. Hansson, of Bringås, has brought out the genealogies of Rödön and Stugan, leading peasant families in medieval times. Per Persson, a scholar, of Mellgård, has written histories of the parishes of Bräcke, Sundsjö, Revsund, and Lockne. Other learned writing farmers are Anders Larsson-Kilian, Lars Larsson of Frusta, and P. V. Enström, of Marieby.

During the last decades a long line of Jämts have turned also to pencil and brush for expression. A few years ago interest in art was supported and encouraged by the association for the study of Jämtland art, under whose auspices native artists have been invited to be represented in a number of successful exhibitions. The Nestor among Jämtland's painters is Anton Genberg. Among the sculptors Olof Ahlberg stands first. Support of and education in art is promoted also by the art society of Jämtland province. This society now boasts an art museum which, as the happy result of gifts and purchases, is a veritable treasure house, considering the short time it has been in existence.



A HALL SOMETIMES USED FOR THING MEETINGS IN THE FARMHOUSE AND INN, GÄRDE IN BRUNFLO PARISH. THIS PART OF THE HOUSE DATES FROM 1749. RECONSTRUCTED IN FORNBYN, JÄMTLI

The historical material mentioned by Professor Bull was no doubt the crowning factor in impelling these people twelve years ago to appoint their own antiquarian, the first in the country. Eric Festin was given the office, and he was in all respects well qualified and suited for the position. Under his supervision, Jämtli, Jämtland's outdoor museum, has become a most interesting and valuable institution, a local Skansen.

Eric Festin, himself a Jämt of long lineage, is the central figure in "Heimbygda," an organization which with the years has expanded to embrace more and more activities. Heimbygda has been diligently working toward a renaissance of domestic arts and crafts. Fru Ellen Widén had a deep interest in it during the years she lived in the province as wife of the governor. For two decades the moving spirit in fostering Jämt arts and crafts was the late Miss Agnes Ericson. The now notable Heimbygda collections have in recent years been housed in the new, imposing provincial museum, near Östersund, a worthy expression of the desire of faithful workers to keep alive the memory of their native culture. The activities of Heimbygda include the publication of annuals dealing with the culture of Jämtland.



VIEW OF ÖSTERSUND

Jämtland folk music is rich in tradition. In Nils Andersson's standard work, *Svenska låtar* (Swedish Tunes), about eight hundred of the melodies have been contributed by Jämtland province. At the last music festival held at Fornbyn, there were about fifty participants, ranging in age from twelve to eighty-three years; and their presentations gave ample proof that in Jämtland are still fiddlers of the old school, with the correct rhythm and tempo in polkas and bridal marches. Karl Tirén, a member of the artistically gifted Jämtland family of that name, has contributed immeasurably to the work of preserving the old folk music. Another Jämtland musician of note is Göran Olsson-Föllinger.

The participation of the Jämtlanders in the medieval pilgrimages to worship Saint Olaf was in part an expression of the inborn desire to venture forth; the merchandising trips to the capital city and the neighboring country were not always made for necessities, any more than their provincial fairs were wholly utilitarian. For the Jämts are a mercantile and enterprising people. Those who have not had an opportunity to satisfy their love for adventure in any other ways have done so by becoming engrossed in business dealings.



In spite of all this—in spite of the buying up of homesteads by large companies and the spread of industrialism even in these parts, there are still to be found in the province of Jämtland a goodly number of old family estates. An investigation has revealed that many hundred families have been in possession of their farms for over a hundred years. Some of these farms can be traced back to the fourteenth century.

A gathering of Jämtland clans must indeed be an interesting race study. This tall people, of commanding presence and well formed features, are a splendid picture of the Nordic race. Nor is that quality lacking which is always in the air whenever two or three Jämts are gathered together: the real Jämt humor, which may be quiet and gentle but always sprightly. It is this humor that makes existence among the Jämts so enjoyable; it has found expression in a thousand stories—about it whole chapters could be written.

The province of Jämtland now has also a hall of archives and a keeper of records and historical documents. This building, like the museum, is a new and imposing one near Fornbyn. It may not be of very great interest to tourists on a flying visit, but it has real value for the Jämts themselves. The accessibility of historical material has encouraged and facilitated research, and the haze which still lingers over the lives and fate of the fathers is being cleared away.



EVENING AT THE OLD CHURCH OF STUGUN WITH ITS VENERABLE BELFRY



## The Norwegian Language Problem

*By* HANS MOHR

**U**P to the beginning of the Viking Age, about the year 800, the three Northern countries had the same language. This language resembled that of the Anglo-Saxons sufficiently so that, when the vikings came to England in the ninth and tenth centuries, they had no difficulty in making themselves understood. During the Viking Age the Scandinavian languages developed very quickly, and ultimately they were differentiated as Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian-Icelandic.

When Harold Fairhair made himself king of all Norway, a large part of the aristocracy left the country and emigrated to Iceland, and it was these families—with their high culture, their sense for history and tradition—that did most of the writing in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In this period the Sagas of the Norwegian Kings, the Icelandic family sagas, the Poetic Edda, and the skaldic poems were committed to writing. All were written in the national language, the Old Norse or Icelandic, which was the same.

About the year 1400 this period came to an end, and Norway entered upon what Henrik Ibsen has called the "night of four hundred years." This was the time of the union with Denmark, when Norway was governed more or less from Copenhagen. Simultaneously the literary life ceased. Nothing was written; consequently there was no need of a Norwegian written language. The old language lived on as a spoken language, but because it was not fixed in writing, it passed into a period of change, which resulted in its being split up in a number of dialects, often quite different one from the other.

In 1536 the Lutheran Reformation was introduced in Norway, and people had to learn to read and write in order to read the Bible and sing the hymns. Now it became a problem what language should be used in these books. No written language existed any longer, and there was no dialect suitable for literary use. The only way out was to use the Danish language. In this way Danish became the official language of Norway, in the Church, the schools, and the courts. Denmark used no force; the Danish written language came in because no Norwegian existed.

The spoken language, however, continued to be Norwegian in the country districts. In the towns it came more and more under Danish influence, since many of the Norwegian public officials and members

of the upper class in the towns received their education in Copenhagen. By degrees a gulf was thus opened between town and country. The Norwegian nation was divided into two parts as regards language and culture. The Norwegian yeoman kept the national traditions unbroken; his dialect was a direct development of the old Norwegian language.

Rousseau's doctrines about nature and the "son of nature" had roused interest in the peasant and belief in his good qualities. When, therefore, the union with Denmark terminated, and Norway gained its free Constitution, in 1814, this new Constitution placed the yeoman in the seat of honor. He was the man to govern Norway. But the political emancipation was not enough. There was also a desire to cast off the dependence on Danish language, culture, and intellectual life. The written language was Danish, and Norwegian authors had to use it; but now some of them tried to make it more Norwegian by introducing words from the dialects and idioms from the vernacular. This indicated the line of development of the written language, and it is this line we are following today.

In connection with this tendency we should mention the poet and national leader, Henrik Wergeland, who died in 1845, only thirty-seven years old. The language policy initiated by him received strong support when the old Norwegian legends and fairy tales were written down and published, in the forties. These tales had lived as an oral tradition among the rural population for many hundred years. To write them down exactly as they were told, in one or other of the Norwegian country dialects, would not do, for then they would hardly have been understood by the people in the towns. Nor could the Danish literary language be used, for then the tales would have lost all their color and freshness. The editors, Christian Asbjørnsen and Jørgen Moe, therefore decided to use the Danish literary language, but with a great number of Norwegian words and idioms incorporated into it. The style and the manner of telling were popular and Norwegian.

This event represents a language revival in Norway. All subsequent development of the Norwegian language is to a greater or less extent based on the style given the fairy tales by Asbjørnsen and Moe. This is true of the language used by Bjørnson, Ibsen, Hamsun, Bojer, Sigrid Undset, and many other authors.

#### THE LANDSMAAL, OR NEW NORWEGIAN

With Romanticism, which made its entrance about 1840, there came a new interest in the Old Norse language and the peasant's speech. The linguists began to compare the two, and found that the old Nor-



HENRIK WERGELAND

wegian language was still alive in the peasants' tongue in the country districts. The man who made this discovery was a peasant's son from West Norway, by name Ivar Aasen, one of our great linguists. The Old Norse language still existed in the common tongue, in the dialects; why should it not be used in writing? Such was Aasen's argument. He proceeded to build up, about 1850, an artificial language, a sort of standard language based upon several Western dialects, which was called *Landsmaal* and which he proposed to launch as a new Norwegian written language. He himself used it in his own literary work, in prose as well as verse, and he induced some other au-

thors to adopt it, prominent among them Aasmund Vinje. They hoped it would displace the official written language, the *Riksmaal*, which was really Danish, and that it would become the only official language in writing and speaking. Now the situation was this: there were two written languages in Norway; one chiefly Danish and suitable for the town population and the educated classes; the other based on the peasants' speech and consequently thoroughly Norwegian, but suitable only for the rural population. The gulf between town and country was now still further widened by the two languages.

With this began a language conflict which has lasted for seventy years and is still going on. There has been no lack of fanaticism on either side. Each party has demanded that the language of the other should be abolished. Yet conciliatory voices have also been heard. There have been some who have maintained that neither of the two should be abolished; but as it is very inconvenient for a small people to have two languages, they must be amalgamated; they must be fused into one. And this idea was very reasonable; the two languages were

so closely related that by mutual modification they might easily be unified. The Danish written language, the *Riksmaal*, could absorb words and idioms from the vernacular of the country people, and the new Norwegian written language, the *Landsmaal*, could adopt words and idioms from the speech of the town population and the educated classes, thus becoming more suited to modern uses. The *Riksmaal* could therefore continue the development which started as early as about 1830 with Henrik Wergeland, and which was given an impetus by the publication of the fairy tales in the next decade. The speed of this development was greatly accelerated by the influ-



IVAR AASEN

ence of Ivar Aasen and his *Landsmaal*, and in this way it seemed possible that Norway could develop one Norwegian written language, suitable for all Norwegians as well in the country as in the towns.

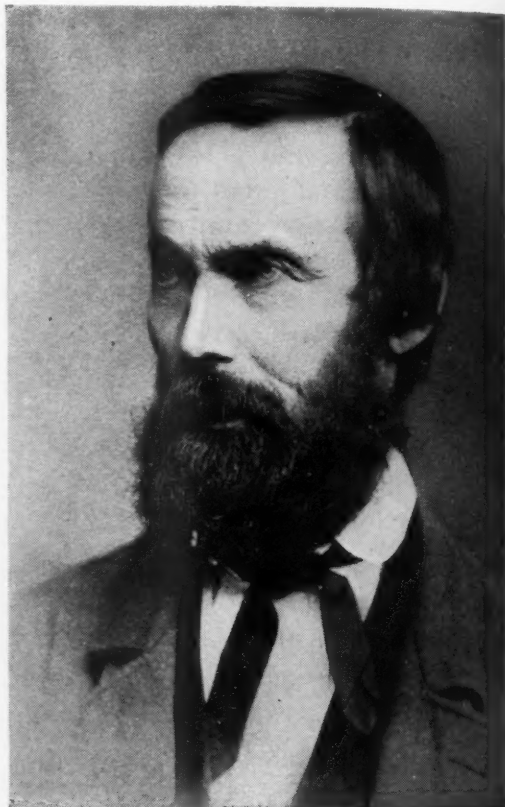
The language conflict in Norway wears a very different aspect from that of many other countries in which a language problem exists, such as Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Switzerland. In these countries the situation is much more difficult because the two (or three) languages in use are so different that they can hardly be unified. In Norway a solution is possible on the lines described above.

In Norway—and perhaps in many other countries as well—every problem is made a political question. The great national liberal party, formed in the late sixties by a union of the yeomen and the radical intellectuals, made the *Landsmaal* a party issue, and the Storting has by a number of laws strengthened the position of the *Landsmaal*. In 1885 a bill was passed making the two languages equal in the schools. The Church, in legislation and administration. Since then we have had two official languages in Norway. The pupils in the schools may choose



either one as their major language, but must learn both. Each municipality decides for itself which is to be the chief language in the elementary school.

Parallel with the movement to assert the rights of the Landsmaal goes the movement to make the Rikksmaal more Norwegian. A bill to Norwegianize the spelling was passed in 1907 and another in 1917, and the next step is likely to come before long. The result has been very gratifying. The Rikksmaal has now become so much more Norwegian, and the Landsmaal has at the same time become so modernized and influenced by the speech of the towns that before long it will be difficult to distinguish one from the other.



AASMUND VINJE

Some modern authors write a language that is neither Rikksmaal nor Landsmaal, or perhaps we may rather say that it is both. Typical in this respect is Mikkjel Fönhus who has written excellent books about the life of men and animals on the mountains and in the great forests. He is supposed to write Rikksmaal, but one may read several lines without being sure whether it is Rikksmaal or Landsmaal.

It is not easy to teach the mother tongue in Norway now. The language is in a fluid state, equally unsettled in the Rikksmaal and in the Landsmaal. But it is a necessary transition period. Only through confusion can the two languages be fused and Norway attain to one language suitable for all Norwegians.

As an accompaniment to the changes in language, many geographical names have been Norwegianized. Valleys, districts, municipalities, and rivers have received new names, and the capital is no longer Christiania but Oslo. This movement must be considered as a part of the national emancipation. During the union with Denmark, Norwegian



names were sometimes altered, sometimes replaced by others, and when we now return to the old names it is a consequence of the historical development. To illustrate this tendency, let me take one example: that of Christiania-Oslo.

More than a thousand years ago there was a sacred grove at the fjord where now Oslo is situated, and there the heathen gods were worshipped. The common name of these gods was *aas*. The place was therefore called Oslo, the grove of the *aas*. Here people from the surrounding country met for trade and for religious festivals. Harald Hadráði, who fell at Stamford Bridge in 1066 in the battle against Harold Godwinson, gave the place certain privileges, and Oslo became a town in 1047. When Christianity was introduced, the sacred grove disappeared, and where formerly bloody sacrifices had been made in honor of Odin and Thor, reliquaries were carried in processions of bishops and priests with crucifix, candles, and incense. About the year 1300 Oslo became the capital and political center of Norway. In 1624 the city was destroyed by fire, but the very same year the King of Denmark and Norway, Christian IV, ordered it to be rebuilt according to his own plan. He commanded the citizens to move a few thousand yards and rebuild their homes nearer the fortifications of the castle Akershus in order to be protected from attack. Then, as the Dano-Norwegian absolute kings liked to name towns after themselves, he changed the old name Oslo to Christiania. This name it bore for three hundred years.

After the separation from Denmark in 1814, Norway made progress in culture and prosperity, and the national self-esteem increased. This feeling became still stronger when the union with Sweden had been dissolved in 1905. Political emancipation is generally followed by interest in national history. The capital of Norway had once borne the name Oslo. At that time the people were free, and the Norseman was master in his own house. Why should not the city once more be given its old name? At first the idea roused much opposition; many thought it unnecessary trouble, and said that Christiania was good enough. But the national sentiments prevailed, and on January 1, 1925, Christiania was changed to Oslo. This altering of names must not be considered as an isolated thing, but as a consequence of the trend in our history for the last hundred years: towards political, national, and intellectual emancipation.



THE EAST TOWN OF SKAGEN AFTER A THUNDERSTORM, BY VIGGO JOHANSEN. PAINTED IN 1885  
In the Skagen Museum

## Skagen

By KARL MADSEN

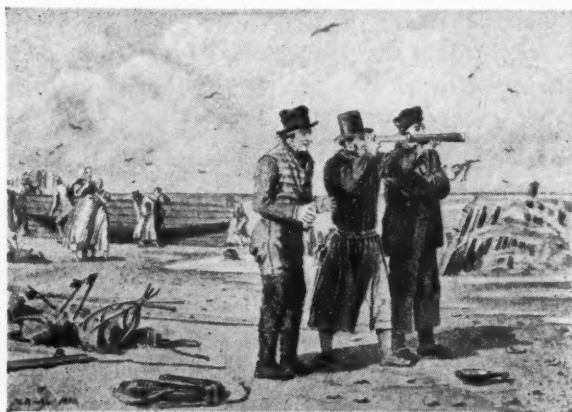
AT THE extreme northernmost point of the Jutland peninsula, and of Denmark, a long spit of land, stretching in an easterly direction, projects between two seas. Here, in remote ages, some fishing villages were founded under shelter of the dunes on the north and east. They grew and developed into the town of Skagen which was granted its charter in 1413. Later there were often bad years, when the fishing failed, and storms and floods carried away houses, boats, fishing tackle, and men. The town was continually devastated by the sand-drift. At the close of the eighteenth century the sand entirely barred the approach to the great old church erected in the latter part of the fourteenth century. It was pulled down to the ground, the tower only being preserved as a landmark.

In 1859 the poet Hans Christian Andersen visited this desolate place and wrote *A Tale from the Dunes*. According to this story the church itself is still there buried in the sand, and within it lies the body of a poor mad creature who, persecuted by every disaster, had taken

refuge in the church from the storm and sand-drift, and who in his last moments saw the glory of heaven revealed to him as a consolation for the unmerited hardships of his life on earth. The tale, however, gives a true picture of the peculiar character of the scenery of Skagen: the sparse habitations scattered wide among the sand hills; the fields and heath with tarred wooden huts and low cottages "strewn among heaped-up, ever-shifting dunes, a waste where the wind frolics freely in the loose sand, and the screams of gulls, terns, and wild swans resound till they rend the eardrums." There were farms, the roofs of whose outhouses were boats turned upside down, and whose pigsties were fenced in with bits of flotsam, while long rows of split fish, hung out on lines to dry in the wind, were seen outside.

At that time strangers seldom visited this remote place. By land the journey to Skagen was extremely slow and troublesome. The roads (if there were any) were bad. To get there one had to drive part of the way at the very edge of the sea, looking out continually for runnels and quicksand. Only poets and painters were attracted by the peculiar character of the place, and it was they who made Skagen famous, in ever increasing degree, in the course of the nineteenth century.

The painter Rörbye had gone to Skagen in 1833, and his very first picture represented a subject peculiar to and significant of the place. On the North Shore the gale is whipping up the spray over the ribs of a wreck, and the fishermen have found it advisable to draw up their boats on land. Three men are seen intently watching a passing ship fighting with the waves. Will she avoid the sand-bar or be wrecked? This question, which the men are anxiously asking themselves, has again and again occupied the minds of the people of Skagen through many centuries. In 1825 no less than twenty-three ships are said to have been wrecked at one time on the South Shore. The numerous wrecks were an important source of income to the fishermen and even more so to the officials employed to look after their interests. In 1839 Skagen was suddenly made wealthy by the



BEACH SCENE AT OLD SKAGEN. BY M. RÖRBYE.  
PAINTED IN 1834  
*In the Skagen Museum*



"WILL SHE CLEAR THE POINT?" BY MICHAEL ANCHER  
PAINTED IN 1880 FOR KING CHRISTIAN IX

stranding of two American frigates, for, after a great sale of the salvaged goods, the people of Skagen bought the wrecks and the valuable remains of their cargoes at a price absurdly low compared with the fantastic sums they obtained for them later when they sold them again. However, at the same time official inquiries were instituted and severe penalties imposed on such officials as had arrogated to themselves unlawful gains at other sensational cases of stranding, and the notion of the people at Skagen that wrecks were sent to them as a gift from heaven was on that occasion thoroughly uprooted.

Shortly before his death in 1848 Rörbye painted another picture in which the fishermen are seen lying on the soft sand of the dunes on a mild summer evening, showing that life at Skagen could be quite idyllic too. In the period immediately following, most Danish marine painters went to Skagen, both shores of which afforded ample opportunities for making studies of the sea. Only two of them, however, became constant devotees of Skagen. One was Carl Locher, the other Holger Drachmann, less prominent as a painter, but the greatest lyrical poet of Denmark in his time. He has often sung the praises of Skagen and extolled the fishermen, that "much-tried, hard-fighting, unpretentious,

easi  
adm  
T  
attr  
—it  
but  
acte  
as s  
fied  
seel  
hap  
An  
hum  
has  
life  
T  
rial  
whe





CARRYING THE STRANDED CREW TO LAND, BY MICHAEL ANCHER. PAINTED IN 1894  
In the Art Museum at Copenhagen

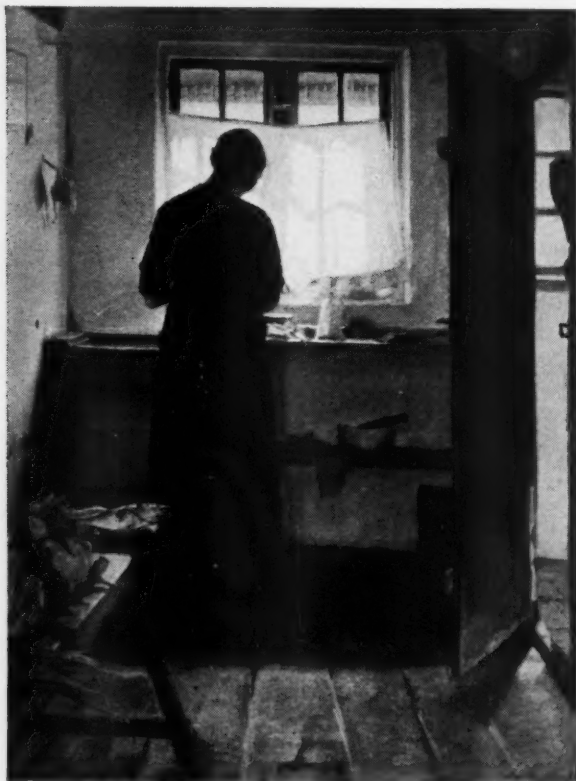
easily satisfied and earnest race of big children" who would often show admirable heroic courage.

The painter Michael Ancher, who had come to Skagen in 1874, attracted attention in 1880 by his picture "Will She Clear the Point?"—its title taken from Drachmann. It was Rörbye's subject repeated, but here Ancher had, with delicacy and force, given an impressive characterization of the group of fishermen who had collected on the shore as spectators of the perilous course of the passing ship; manly, dignified figures, who, without thinking of their personal advantage, merely seek to discover whether the ship is running into danger and will perhaps need the help it is their duty to give. In many other pictures Ancher has expressed his admiration for the heroic courage of these humble people by a faithful realistic interpretation of his models. He has shown us the solemn procession of the fishermen following the lifeboat through the snow-clad dunes on a sullen winter's day.

That such expeditions were dangerous is testified to by the memorial to seven capable fishermen, all fathers of families, who perished when the lifeboat capsized during their attempt to save the crew of

a Swedish brig which had stranded on the coast in the storm of a December night. One of Ancher's largest canvasses shows a drowned fisherman's comrades bringing back his body to his wife and children.

Ancher, however, has also represented fishermen enjoying a calm summer evening on the beach, sometimes as the devout audience of some lay preacher, sometimes making merry at the inn. He has observed their life from the cradle to the grave, shown us their humble homes, their wives, children, and young women. One of these, a delicate poetic figure, reappears in several of his pictures; in one of the most



THE GIRL WITH THE RED SKIRT, BY ANNA ANCHER.  
PAINTED 1883-86

beautiful of them we see her on a sick-bed, looking dreamily towards the light outside which is falling on the flowers at her bedside. Ancher came across curious characters at Skagen, comic as well as tragic; in several impressive pictures he has represented a poor blind and feeble-minded man who used to totter up and down outside his house, with the heath and the dunes as a background, humming alternately snatches of hymns or of comic songs.

Ancher acquired a thorough knowledge of the people of Skagen after his marriage in 1880 to the youngest daughter of the Brøndums who owned the ho-

tel which was for many years the only one at Skagen. Anna Ancher had already gained distinction as a painter when her wedding took place on the twenty-first anniversary of the day when she had been born under peculiar circumstances.

Hans Christian Andersen had just arrived at the Skagen hotel, and in order to give him a special treat, the hostess, Mrs. Brøndum, sent the maid to the shore to fetch some of the best freshly caught plaice.

Du  
jou  
Brø  
bed  
the  
by  
is j  
pain  
eve  
wit  
mal  
the  
nes  
of  
blin  
on  
bar  
"N  
fat  
ter



EVANGELICAL MEETING ON THE DUNES OF SKAGEN, BY ANNA ANCHER

During her absence the poet, who was hungry and tired out with his journey, gave vent to his impatience in such strong terms that Mrs. Brøndum, who was expecting her confinement, had to retire to her bedroom where, shortly after, she gave birth to a little daughter. Later the pious lady said, "But the Lord saw my good will and rewarded it by giving the child a talent for art." In her best pictures Anna Ancher is justly considered superior to all the rest of Denmark's many women painters. She did not, like Ancher, depict great events. She chose everyday subjects and long confined herself to studies—small pictures with one or two figures—but with her innate sense of color she could make an excellent picture of so trifling a subject as a maid washing the dishes in the kitchen. Sometimes there may be a touch of roguishness in her pictures, but by far the greater part of them show evidence of a genuine womanly sensitiveness, as for instance her painting of a blind old woman sitting alone in her room, with the sunlight falling on the wall. Anna Ancher often had her portrait painted by her husband. In one of them she is shown drawing a picture of the Christmas "Nisse" for their little daughter, who was a favorite model of her father's. One of his principal works shows the christening of this daughter at Skagen church, with life-size figures.



ARTISTS' LUNCH, BY P. S. KRØYER, PAINTED IN 1883  
*In Brøndum's Hotel, Skagen*

From the middle of the seventies every summer saw an increasing stream of painters at Skagen, not only Danes but Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, a Frenchman, a Greek; English artists came a little later. Of the Danes Viggo Johansen first came to Skagen in 1875. He has gained a name especially by his pictures of his own home, as for instance the one belonging to the Museum of St. Louis, showing his children at their evening tasks, or the evening interior in the John G. Johnson Museum at Philadelphia. Among his pictures from Skagen there are some fine figure compositions too, but the most important of them are



the landscapes in which he has depicted the peculiar scenery of the place with delicacy and truthfulness, as for instance the large canvas showing a thundercloud passing over the heath and dunes, and a rainbow standing between the mill and the low sunlit houses in the outskirts of the town. Johansen, however, never became a painter of Skagen to the same extent as P. S. Krøyer.

Krøyer came in 1882 and was not immediately welcomed by Ancher, for he had the superior skill, the light and supple touch which Ancher lacked and envied him. But Krøyer's irresistible personal charm soon made them fast friends, and Ancher had no cause for fear, for both as men and as painters they were of entirely different natures.

It is true that Krøyer painted some neatly executed pictures of fishermen at Skagen drawing their nets or—as the painting in the John G. Johnson Museum—taking their ease at the tavern, but his characterization of the fishermen was not so profound as Ancher's: to Krøyer they were merely models, to Ancher they were human beings whose lives he observed with warm sympathy. Krøyer, however, while leaving it to the Anchers to depict the intimate lives of the fishermen



PORTRAIT OF THE POET HOLGER DRACHMANN, BY P. S. KRØYER. PAINTED AT SKAGEN, 1902



SUMMER EVENING AT SKAGEN, BY P. S. KRØYER. SELF PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST WITH HIS WIFE.  
PAINTED IN 1899

*In Hirschprung's Collection, Copenhagen*

in their homes, found quite new and magnificent subjects on the shores of Skagen. He shows us the happy play of the children bathing in the surf on a glorious blazing summer day, and he made an even happier discovery when he presented Skagen in another and quite literally new light. Here the luminous Northern summer nights have their own special charm when, at the meeting of night and day, the sea and the sky, man and nature, are softly blended. Krøyer has depicted such a scene in his painting of the fishermen resting on the beach of the North Shore, or the boats setting out for the night fishing with their large white and yellow sails, while the waning moon in the blue sky is reflected in gleams in the waves washing against the shore. And Krøyer discovered another fresh field for his art in the free and easy good-fellowship of artist life at Skagen, as in his picture of 1883, painted with a true master hand, showing the artists at lunch together at Brøndum's Hotel.

The figure in the foreground to the right, with the big fair beard, is the Norwegian, Christian Krogh, and his neighbor is the young Swedish

painter Oscar Biörck. Both of them painted some of their best pictures at Skagen. Nothing more admirable has ever been painted here than Krogh's picture of the fisherman's young wife who has fallen asleep overwhelmed with weariness by the side of her child in the cradle. Krogh prided himself on being a crass realist who, as an artist, was interested in nothing but the pure problems of painting, but he has shown, both as a painter and as an author, that he had a warm heart for the humble. He was prominent as a journalist and has described the change wrought in the quiet and peaceful life of the artists at Skagen after the arrival of Krøyer. "He partly managed to drag us from what he thought was our pedantic industry. He arranged festivities on any pretense that might serve."

An occasion for festivities was easily found at that time when the number of artists and visitors arriving was steadily increasing. There were parties to celebrate arrivals and parties to mark departures. The hotel-keeper was bound to give a party when Krøyer or some other artist had added to the portrait gallery of the hotel dining-room, or presented one of the pictures which, like Krøyer's of the luncheon, was fit-



THE SLEEPING MOTHER AND CHILD, BY CHRISTIAN KROGH  
In Rasmus Meyer's Collection, Bergen

ted as a panel into the wall. The birthday celebrations, especially, were brilliant. The remembrance of such an occasion is preserved to us in Krøyer's large picture of a champagne feast in the old garden of the hotel. Very often the hero of the day was already treated to champagne in bed in the morning, and the feast was continued with processions later in the day, when the somewhat daring costumes of a few of the ladies would shock the little town. In the evening there was dancing, and the feasting was kept up till the next morning or even later still. This gay life of the summer was terminated in the autumn by brilliant shooting parties, but did not prevent the painters from emulating each other in industry; during those years not a few of the most admirable works of Northern art were produced.

In 1890 the railway was carried through to Skagen and brought many new summer visitors, painters as well as others. Lauritz Tuxen, noted for his large excellent pictures of royal courts, settled down in Skagen as Locher and Drachmann had done before him. Finally, in 1907, the town got its harbor and thus fresh possibilities of development were opened up. In 1904, however, Drachmann had written a plaintive poem praising the bygone days at Skagen in preference to the new era. Though in many respects there was really no reason for this, it was true enough that twilight shades were closing in on the artist life at Skagen: age had overtaken the young artists of former days, the old ones had grown frail. The poet's own strength was failing, he died in January 1909. Broken in mind and body, the genial, light-hearted Krøyer lay wasting away in his beautiful old house in Skagen until, in the autumn of 1909, he passed quietly away. Though afflicted with heart disease, Locher lived on till 1915 when he too found a resting place in the graveyard at Skagen. Ancher was still working with untiring industry, but his later pictures were much inferior to the earlier ones. In 1927 both he and Tuxen died, and the numerous painters that still came to Skagen could not supply the place of the departed.

Everything changes. The numerous summer visitors now go to Skagen by rail or automobile through large tracts of luxuriant planted woods where there was formerly only heath and sandy soil. The town itself has changed—fortunately. The poor fishing village has been transformed into a smiling town with pretty, well kept gardens in front of trim, neat houses. The long asphalt covered main street runs past a number of hotels and elegant stores, the old huts have disappeared, and no shabbily dressed fishermen, no barefooted fisher girls are seen down at the harbor when the fish is brought in by motor boats in the



early morning to be sold at profitable rates and dispatched southward. The room with the paintings at Brøndum's Hotel, and the Museum dedicated in 1928 containing fine pictures from the bygone days when the painter's art shed honor and glory on Skagen, are now much patronized sights. The unimpressive little church that had replaced the one buried in the sand has been enlarged and beautified. Not very far from the old church tower and close to the dunes of the South Shore, Denmark's King and Queen have a stately home, Klitgaarden, which they visit often and with pleasure.

Unchanged is the view of the sunrise from the South Shore and of the sunset from the wide North Shore. Attractive as ever is the long walk past Drachmann's grave, the large new bathing hotel and the two lighthouses to the extreme end of the spit called Grenen (the branch) where two great seas meet and battle with each other, sending up mighty columns of foam, as if, in the words of Drachmann, "a score of whales had met to try which had the strongest lungs." You still find at Skagen the fresh bracing air, the waves breaking on the shore in calm and storm, the wide solitary spaces that make men seem curiously small. He who has once visited this remarkable place will never forget it again.



SKAGEN FISHERMEN GOING OUT FOR THE NIGHT CATCH, BY  
P. S. KRØYER. PAINTED IN 1884 AS A PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR  
THE CANVAS NOW IN THE LUXEMBOURG MUSEUM

# Unemployment

## *A Radical Proposition Launched in Denmark*

*By* SVEN RÖGIND

Social legislation in Denmark is so advanced that many of the suggestions now under debate in this country are taken for granted by the author of this article. Denmark has had unemployment insurance since 1907, but, as Mr. Rögind points out, such insurance is apt to break down when most needed. To overcome the defects of the system, the Minister for Social Affairs in the present Socialist Government proposes that all forms of poor relief, including unemployment insurance, be combined in one great central office administered by the State.

**I**T HAS always been regarded as an established fact that the official figures on unemployment are too low, since for various reasons, respectable or otherwise, many of the unemployed keep away from the public employment agencies where statistics are collected. Now, however, one of the leading powers in the public employment bureau has asserted that the figures may also be said, in a certain sense, to be

too high; or to be more precise, unemployment seems to be greater than it actually is.

As unemployment is reckoned in Denmark, it is primarily the condition of the manufacturing and mechanical industries that is registered in the high percentage of unemployment, because the idle within the ranks of the industrial trades almost without exception come within the control of the employment bureaus. As an offset to this we have the whole of our great agricultural and allied industries, together with fishing, the greater part of transportation operations, and other essential fields of commerce, which are not included in the statistics on unemployment. Consequently these



MINISTER STEINCKE

figures cannot be used as a gauge of the employment situation of the country as a whole at a given moment, as in ordinary conversation they usually are. When the Department of Statistics announces in the heart of winter that unemployment has passed the 25 per cent mark and is approaching 30 per cent with alarming speed, it is not equivalent to saying that at least every fourth man in the working class is walking the street jobless. Times are hard for the manufacturing industries, and they are not good for other occupations, but if unemployment be estimated on the basis of all the large staff of workers, petty officials, and people in similar positions within the whole world of industry, the picture will at least appear several shades lighter than it now does. The unemployment percentage will then indicate the difference between the workers in the restricted sense and all the gainfully occupied on the one hand and the unemployed of each of these two categories on the other. It will then show, in contrast to the former figure, the unemployment of the working class as a whole and not merely of that part of it which is engaged in industrial labor.

Whether the approximately 70,000 unemployed, many of whom have been idle for months, will feel comforted to hear that their percentage is not so great as is generally supposed, is another question. It will in all probability seem to them merely a piece of statistical sleight of hand thus to make the percentage of unemployment shrink and thereby lessen the effectiveness of its sympathetic appeal. Nor can statisticians expect that, for example, the relatives of advanced tuberculosis patients will be very considerably interested in the soothing information that the number of cases of tuberculosis is not particularly large in proportion to the whole population. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that, for industrial life and State administration, there is some encouragement to be got from the consciousness that large parts of the working population are, practically speaking, untouched by unemployment. And has not the nation, under the stress of a crisis, need for all possible encouragement? The importance of psychological factors must not be underestimated.

Whether unemployment statistics are too high or too low, however, it is past all discussion that unemployment is great enough. Back of the army of registered unemployed, one catches a glimpse into the ranks of the reserve troops of industrial workers whose demand for work, under the particular circumstances, can only be faintly heard, but which certainly is present and, sometimes just on account of the straitened conditions in industrial life, becomes more urgent. These reserve troops include thousands of young girls in their homes, badly paid public servants, superannuated military men, bookkeepers and

civil functionaries, insufficiently occupied commercial agents and many others who would "be glad to have something to do" either steady or part time work, and cannot get it. Yet all of these people are supported by money from their parents or other members of their family, or else they have their own more or less inadequate incomes. It is much more difficult for the unemployed proper, to manage. Their savings do not as a rule go far, and whether they could be made to go further is a chapter in itself. The funds of the trade unions, which are collected with a view to labor conflicts, can only very exceptionally be used for the purpose of support, and in any event only individually as in the case of the prolonged idleness of a member or something of that sort. The contributions of grown up sons or daughters to the needs of the household may help a little; now and then the unemployed man gets a job, and his wife is able to make a little here and there. Danish housewives of the working class often show an admirable power of holding the home together and keeping up outer appearances during long periods of unemployment, as may be seen by a glance at the children in one of the large municipal schools in the suburbs. Still all of these things together would not suffice if the State did not intervene to help.

#### The Present Law for Unemployment Insurance

Few public institutions have been so much talked of and written of in Danish politics as the Unemployment Insurance established in 1907, and certainly none other has caused the successive Governments so much worry. While other stable insurances are self-sufficient, insurance against the economic consequences of unemployment has the annoying peculiarity of breaking down just when there is the greatest need for it.

It is in itself a difficult thing to insure in this field. The insurance lacks the rational basis which the play of chance gives where sickness, accident, and death are concerned. The great laws of averages do away with the elements of uncertainty and allow the normal state of affairs to prevail. In the domain of unemployment insurance the situation is quite otherwise. It can very well be ascertained that a man is out of work, but not that he needs to be out of work. Although the subject is certainly not one for joking, Albert Engström's famous "Christmas Tree Carrier" in his humorous paper *Strix* always comes to mind when the seasonal worker looms up as unemployed. How are we to separate him from the regularly employed? There are, however, many other difficulties. How is the insurance to be organized? If it be voluntary, will the insured comprise mainly those persons most exposed to unemployment—the very young and the very old, the inexperienced and



the unreliable—and consequently quickly break down? If it be obligatory, must those who are regularly employed, who seldom or never are faced with unemployment, pay for the more shiftless or worthless elements which draw on the insurance time after time? Finally, when periods of crisis affect also the great, solid mass of insurance holders, they can only enjoy the benefit of insurance for a short time, since no insurance undertaking in the world can yield, on short notice, payments to as many as 40 per cent of the insured on the basis of premiums calculated on the assumption that perhaps 5 or at most 10 per cent of the insured will suffer disabilities entitling them to payment. In the great periods of unemployment in the last score of years, it has happened that small trades with at most 1000 to 1200 practitioners, as for example ships' carpenters, leather workers, glass workers, and gold, silver and electroplate workers, have had up to 36 per cent unemployed. The somewhat larger electrical trade which numbers about 2500 members reached, in 1927, an average of 37.5 per cent unemployed. Of the 8300 members of the joiners' union, about 3000 were without occupation at the same time.

During the fluctuations of unemployment statistics we have seen time after time that unemployment insurance working in close connection with the labor unions, and making use of the so-called unemployment funds within the limits of the trade, has had to acknowledge itself unable to cope with the situation. What, then, is to be done? It has hitherto depended rather on political expediency than on economical conditions. In theory the Government may content itself with deploring what has happened and pointing out that the State furnishes a subsidy to the unemployment funds and that the municipalities do likewise, so that the insured themselves do not raise more than something over half of the premium receipts. Consequently, the public has done its duty. In practice it is difficult for the State under the existing balance of power between the democratic and the conservative parties to leave the unemployment insurance, which it has itself created, in the lurch. Besides, the insurance is a link in the great and painstakingly evolved system of social laws with which, according to the modern way of looking at things, no humane State can dispense. If a man is out of work for a very long time, he finally loses the power of living up to his obligations to the labor unions, the housing society, the relief associations, sickness and life insurance, etc., and his whole position in the community is thereby threatened. With more or less good grace, then, the legislating powers have had to pass laws providing help during unemployment emergencies to put the relief machinery in condition to go on running. Now, however, it works, practically speaking, exclu-

sively at the public expense, and thereby weakens the moral value of the unemployment insurance. Normally, the funds render assistance in the form of a daily dole, which is essentially lower than the normal wage of the trade concerned, in from three to four months. A certain waiting period must intervene before an insured person can get relief and before he may come again after he has used up his relief. In extreme emergencies the State suspends these limiting qualifications, and during the war years and those immediately following it added further supplements to the ordinary relief expenditures. It has cost the State enormous sums: according to various government estimates the unemployment funds figure with grants of from 25 to 30 million kroner; and these large expenditures are chiefly to blame for the fact that unemployment insurance is regarded in wide circles with dislike and distrust.

Nevertheless, insurance should not be judged according to the opinions of tea-drinking, bourgeois ladies on social service in general and unemployment relief in particular, which are essentially based on their observations of their servant girls. The system has, undeniably, its weaknesses, and no one can deny that relief occasionally goes into the wrong pockets. It must be said, however, in praise of the Danish working class, that its leaders have striven with all their might to keep honorable watch over the unemployment relief funds, and it is far from being as common as many people suppose that "dole is preferred to work." If unemployment insurance is to be attacked, it can be done with much more justification on fundamental principles, since it may be said that the State by granting contributions to insurance takes sides, in a way, in labor conflicts. If the labor movement in Denmark did not have the unemployment funds at its back, it would be much weaker in the face of the employers' demand for reduction of wages according to the latest movement in prices on the world market, than is now the case.

#### The Recent Crisis

During the early months of the year, unemployment insurance has had to stand a new ordeal by fire. The Minister for Social Affairs of the Social-Democratic Government tried to run to its assistance, but met with opposition in the Landsting. The majority of the members of the Landsting held that the emergency funds established by the revision of the unemployment law in 1927, which were devised on purpose to tide the unemployment insurance over difficult periods, should be utilized first. As up to this time only three trades have established such funds, it would be necessary first to provide the resources for special relief under this form, and "while the grass grows, the

mare starves." Hence some move or other must undoubtedly be undertaken on the part of the State to help the gradually increasing number of workers' families without any means of subsistence. The Danish unemployment insurance must, in the meantime, both on financial and moral grounds and on grounds of national economy, seek at the earliest possible moment to free itself from the strain on insurance caused by bad times. It must create as a supplement to the ordinary insurance a system of emergency funds the resources of which, at least in the main, will originate, trade for trade, with the insured themselves.

If it be objected that what the workers themselves can raise is limited, the only answer is that what an unemployment insurance can furnish must always be limited, and that the power even of the State treasury to grant unemployment relief during long periods of depression is also limited. Sooner or later the economic laws must make themselves felt, so that there will be equilibrium between the supply of and the demand for labor. Then, in accordance with the order of nature, it will once more be only old people and those unfitted to work who are interested in social legislation and not, as has unfortunately been the case to far too great a degree during the winter of 1930-31, primarily young, active, able-bodied men.

Even if social legislation in this way becomes cheaper for Danish society, nevertheless it will not for this reason become cheap. The demands on the State during the democratic development in Danish politics in the last generation have been increasingly heavy. Not only must the government now grant much larger amounts than formerly as relief in individual cases because the common standard of living is essentially higher than before. The government also receives more requests for help than formerly because the social legislation, while doing a great deal of good, has at the same time, unfortunately, contributed to weaken the will of the individual to look after himself. It would be tempting to investigate more closely how it is to be explained that social legislation, apparently unavoidably, creates a reciprocal action between the possibility of and the demand for assistance. If a municipal government offers particularly generous relief to the old, to temporarily needy people and others, if it builds attractive homes for old people, etc., the need for help also seems to increase in the municipality in question. In defense of the social legislation, however, it may justly be added that it is impossible in this as in other fields to get something for nothing. If the social legislation, all things considered, may be said to have been of inestimable advantage to the great body of the poor, then the community will have to put up with the disadvantages which it entails.

### Minister Steincke's Way Out

Social Minister Steincke declares that many of the defects of the social legislation can be got rid of only by a complete revision of the legislation which up to date has been created piecemeal, and is therefore lacking in system, while consequently the administration is more cumbersome and expensive than necessary. With this in view the Social Minister has, on the basis of the experiences of a lifetime, worked out his great plan for social reform which was one of the sensations of the 1930-31 session of the Rigsdag. His great work comprises about 900 pages and includes poor relief, national insurance, and accident insurance. The most interesting section constitutes a proposal to introduce a State insurance to replace the relief now furnished in the form of sick fund benefits, old age pensions, and invalid pensions. The heaviest item of expenditure on the books of the social legislation at the present time is the old age pension, which according to the latest government estimate shows an expenditure of about 35 million kroner, and which in addition costs the municipalities about 25 million kroner. According to the Minister's proposal, there can be no question of an alleviation of expenditures. On the contrary, expenditures for assistance in the three fields mentioned will rise by about 13 million kroner a year, from 76 million kroner to a total of 89 million. This increase in expenditure has been a stumbling block for the Left and those Conservatives who have declared that the burden of taxation under existing conditions should under no circumstances be increased. The governing parties, however, led by the Social-Democrats, point out that if the social reform is carried out, Denmark will have a social legislation which is rational in the highest degree, and which will make it possible for the State to reach out a helping hand to all who are worthy of help—and it is to be hoped only to those. In consideration of the large expenditures which the State, whose budget now balances with about 350 million kroner, devotes to other, and in the opinion of these parties less important purposes, it is not very material whether the expenditures for social legislation are a little higher or a little lower than before.

The parliamentary session came to an end without this comprehensive proposal going into effect. Its originator and fiery advocate, Social Minister Steincke, has been forced, owing to uncertain health, to allow himself a few months' leave of absence. The proposal will, however, be brought up again, and discussions as to its intrinsic value and its practical possibilities respectively will probably stamp Danish politics for some time to come.



## Two Poems by Karlfeldt

*Translated from the Swedish of* ERIK AXEL KARLFELDT

*by* CHARLES WHARTON STORK

### THE DAY OF JUDGMENT

The Young Man to the Maiden

**I***t was when Earth's last spring was fair  
We loved first, you and I;  
A sense of dread was in the air,  
And now the End is nigh.*

*The hedge whose snowy buds you wore  
Will never break to bloom,  
Its berries will grow black no more  
Till all grows black with Doom.*

*And the last lark that sang so well  
The dawn our hearts confessed  
Has hushed before a snowflake fell  
To daunt his throbbing breast.*

*The wicket to the wooded lea  
Where twilight's dusk is still  
Is locked with an eternal key  
Against love's pious will.*

*Our love was such as all have had  
The pairs in long array,  
'Twas heavenly bright and earthly sad,  
Was darksome and was gay.*

*All human things are frail, and love  
Is frailest of them all;  
But ours is safe enshrined above,  
Whatever may befall.*

*Scarce have I seen you, passion-warm,  
Dance in the May moonshine,  
And scarce till now have let my arm  
Around your bodice twine.*

*Pure as the early morning dew,  
Untouched, forever sweet,  
A corn-flower at the Harvest, you,  
Before the Master's feet.*

*Though I be torn away to dwell  
In gloomy desolate lands,  
I know with you, dear, all is well  
In God's most-gracious hands.*

### MOUNTAIN STORM

**R**OUGH heavy hands are fumbling at the door,  
And shoulders rock the beams with savage glee:  
"Out of my path, gray kennel where men flee  
While earth's heart quivers to the midnight's roar!"

*The trolls, weighed down with silence, now wax bold  
To chant their hell-hymns on the mountain crest.  
The dismal clouds rush forth in mad unrest  
And sweep the plain with drooping mantle-fold.*

*'Tis not the thundering rush of waters—hark!—  
Nor trees that scream there, tortured by the gale;  
'Tis but the poor dwarf birches' piteous wail,  
Helplessly drowning in the billowy dark.*

*Oh, what a desolate elemental cry;  
The earth outpouring dreams long wont to languish  
Deep in its lonely bosom, dreams of anguish,  
Into this one millennial autumn sigh!*

*Ho there, you wet-eyed Lapp, go mend the fire,  
Pile on a heap of knotty twisted wood!  
I'd kneel and worship here in pagan mood  
Before its altar flame to heart's desire.*

*I'd weep, never before so bitterly,  
Glutted with dread from days of long ago,  
Now that the dusky monarch of all woe  
Rides past my door in naked majesty.*

# CURRENT EVENTS



## U · S · A ·

¶ While the Republican party, of which he was so conspicuous a figure, may feel the death of Congressman Nicholas Longworth the more keenly because of his unquestioned ability as the Speaker of the House, his political opponents nevertheless joined fully in paying tribute to him. Nicholas Longworth, as the husband of the former Alice Roosevelt, enjoyed a certain measure of additional popularity because of the fact that the marriage had taken place in the White House during the incumbency of President Roosevelt. But his statesmanship was what distinguished him from the day he began his political career in Ohio thirty-three years ago. Had he lived he would have led the House for the fourth time at the next session of Congress. ¶ Expressions of sympathy were sent Mrs. Longworth by both President Hoover and former President Coolidge. His unqualified fairness on all occasions was mentioned by Mr. Coolidge when he said that "his discipline always had an air of graciousness in it which compelled loyalty without resentment." For his successor as Speaker, the Republican nomination is believed to lie between Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, the majority floor leader, and Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee. The Democrats are virtually certain to nominate the minority leader, John N. Garner, of Texas. ¶ International amity found its fullest expression in the visit of the Prince and Princess Takamatsu, of Japan, the Prince being the younger brother of Emperor Hirohito, the Princess Kikuko the daughter of one of the most ancient families of the land of cherry blossoms. New York gave the couple one of the most enthusi-

astic receptions ever accorded foreign visitors. These members of the Japanese royal family were on their honeymoon and after visiting European courts stopped in the United States on their journey homeward bound. ¶ Acting on the recommendation of Senator Borah, the Soviet government reconsidered its earlier decision and gave permission to Hugh Herndon, Jr., and Clyde E. Pangborn to fly over Siberia and other parts of Russia. The refusal, it is understood, was originally part of a Soviet program of retaliation against the United States' embargo on some Russian exports, and the recommendations of the Congress committee that investigated communism in the United States. This is the third time that Senator Borah has communicated directly with Russia on matters affecting American interests. ¶ Because of its mayoral election; Chicago appeared prominently in the news of the day on the defeat of William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson, who had been mayor three times in the past sixteen years. The successful candidate was Anton J. Cermak, a Bohemian immigrant, and the Democratic president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners. Thompson has furnished one of the most picturesque chapters in Chicago's political history. Incidentally the campaign turned to some extent on who should be mayor of the city during its exposition in 1933. ¶ With regard to this exposition, Chicago is putting forth great efforts to make it a notable affair. As it is to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the city's founding, old Fort Dearborn, in a measure the ancestor of the city of Chicago, is to be reproduced in all its former significance as a frontier Indian post. The fort was burned in 1812 by Indians in the war of that year. ¶ The name of Knute Rockne and his connection

with the Notre Dame football team naturally made it of some importance that the successor to the late coach should be one qualified to follow in his footsteps. The announcement was made by Rev. Father Charles O'Donnell, president of Notre Dame University, that Heartley (Hunk) Anderson, star lineman under Rockne, would serve as coach for next season, with Jack Chevigny, one of Rockne's back field aces a few years ago, as his first assistant. ¶ Both as merchant prince and art connoisseur the late Michael Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Company, was closely identified with the city of New York. Colonel Friedsam was one of the moving spirits in making Fifth Avenue one of the great thoroughfares of the world. His art collection is said to be one of the finest extant, and he did much to instil love for the fine things of life in those with whom he came in contact. The death of Isaac Gimbel, chairman of the board of Gimbel Brothers, at the age of seventy-four years, removes another important merchant from the New York field.



## SWEDEN

¶ Sweden lost its greatest contemporary poet when Dr. Erik Axel Karlfeldt, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy, died suddenly in his Stockholm home at the age of sixty-seven. Born July 20, 1864, in Folkärna parish in southern Dalecarlia, he was of old farmer stock and nearly his entire production was concerned with his native province and its people. His first volume of poetry, *Songs of Love and the Wilderness*, published in 1895, brought him immediate recognition. In a language at once austere and rich, he described the men and women of Pungmakarbo and Sjugareby and other real or fabled places in Dalecarlia. In 1898 he published a second volume of verse, called *The Songs of Fridolin*. In the main character of these verses, Fridolin, Karlfeldt



ERIK AXEL KARLFELDT

Goodman

created a figure of homespun charm and kindly humor. Fridolin is a farmer who has returned to the soil after some years at a university. He is a middle-aged bachelor, filled with a love for life and a delight in this world. In 1901 came another volume with more poems about Fridolin, and then appeared a book which perhaps more than any other established Karlfeldt as a writer infinitely Swedish—*Dalecarlian Paintings in Rhyme*. In these delightful verses he depicted the Biblical scenes with which primitive, unschooled Dalecarlian farm painters decorated their churches, homes, and meeting houses. But Karlfeldt did not seek material for his verse only along the verdant valleys of Dalecarlia. His was an international mind, and when the World War broke out, his voice rose in manful protest against the misery and injustice. One of his greatest poems dates from those days, *The Red Cross*, a stirring and inspired appeal. In 1918 he published *Flora and Bellona*, which, as the title indicates, con-

tained  
compl  
Pom  
sang  
the b  
Autu  
cess I  
Crow  
wife,  
cently  
versat  
Colon  
can M  
names  
Ingr  
Adolf  
thron  
twent  
nicipa  
death  
a mer  
its pr  
borg  
came  
the a  
medie  
Nobe  
this  
nounc  
krono  
prize  
1929  
they  
war  
figure  
has a  
43,54  
bulk  
curit  
muni  
notab  
Dem  
come  
or I  
grou  
ernm  
while  
from  
trol  
Com  
to fi



tained many of his war poems. It was a complementary volume to his *Flora and Pomona*, brought out in 1906, a book that sang the praise of a generous earth and the bounty it produced. His last book, *Autumn Horn*, appeared in 1927. ¶ Princess Ingrid of Sweden, only daughter of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and his first wife, the late Margaret of Connaught, recently celebrated her twenty-first anniversary. The diplomatic corps, including Colonel John Motley Morehead, American Minister to Sweden, inscribed their names in a birthday guest book. Princess Ingrid's older brother, Prince Gustaf Adolf, heir apparent to the Swedish throne, also had a birthday, becoming twenty-five years old. ¶ Stockholm's municipal government suffered a loss in the death of Allan Cederborg, for many years a member of the Board of Aldermen and its president from 1920 to 1927. Cederborg was sixty-three years old. His end came suddenly while he was at dinner in the ancient Rosengren's Källare, in the medieval part of Stockholm. ¶ The five Nobel Prizes will set a new high record this year, the Nobel Foundation announced, each award being worth 173,206 kronor, or \$46,420. Last year the prizes amounted to \$46,350 each, and in 1929 to \$46,299. Originally in 1901 they were worth \$40,511, and after the war they shrank as low as \$30,802, the figure for 1923. The Nobel Foundation has also revealed that its assets are now 43,540,000 kronor, or \$11,668,720, the bulk of which is invested in Swedish securities. ¶ Defeat of the Stockholm Communists and Conservatives alike and a notable advance of the moderate Social-Democratic party characterized the outcome of the elections to the City Council or Board of Aldermen. The middle-ground Liberals held their own, the Governmental faction losing but one seat, while the Social-Democrats advanced from 43 to 52 places, thus capturing control of the Council without the aid of the Communists who were set back from nine to five places. ¶ By a rising vote in both

chambers, the Swedish Riksdag ratified a new type of tariff convention, concluded last fall at Oslo, with Holland, Belgium, Norway, and Denmark, by which these countries agree not to raise their import duties or introduce new ones until after consultation with each other. Other States will later have the opportunity of joining this move for tariff peace. The countries so far adhering represent 8.56 per cent of the world trade, and though its Swedish advocates admit that the practical effect may be small, they call it significant as a gesture for closer international cooperation in economics. ¶ A project for an American-built subway in Stockholm was rejected by the outgoing City Council at its final session. Instead, 19,588,000 kronor was voted for a trolley tunnel under the heights to the south and for the reconstruction of the main entrance to the center of the city across a much congested drawbridge, called Slussen. ¶ *Orpheus in the Underworld*, Offenbach's parody on Gluck's *Orpheus*, was presented at the Royal Opera in Stockholm by Professor Max Reinhardt. It was enthusiastically received and much praise was lavished on the settings designed by Jon-And, a young Swedish artist, who introduced functionalistic architecture into the regions of Classical Hades. ¶ New types of talking film apparatus, both for recording and reproducing, were developed by the Aga-Baltic Company, of Stockholm, whose head is Dr. Gustaf Dalén, Nobel Prize winner. The recording machine has a special film feeder which is said to assure a very realistic sound reproduction. ¶ The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Skånska Privathanken, in Ystad, was observed by directors of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, with which institution the Scanian bank was merged in 1910. Ivar Rooth, governor of the Bank of Sweden, who visited the United States last fall, was present, as were many other of Sweden's most prominent financiers. ¶ Two hundred skilled Swedish factory construction workers

were recently given employment by the Russian Soviet authorities on two-year contracts. The wages are 300 rubles per month. ¶ An Andrée Museum is scheduled to open soon in Grenna, the birthplace of the Swedish Arctic explorer. It will contain many of Andrée's personal belongings, furniture and household objects from his parental home. ¶ The number of licensed radio receiving sets in Sweden now is 518,026, an increase of 35,721 for the first quarter of this year. This means 84.6 apparatus for each 1,000 inhabitants. The city of Motala leads with 163.7 sets for each 1,000. At the same time, Sweden's licensed amateur radio sending stations number 122, of which 26 are in Stockholm. ¶ Six bombing planes, intended for the Finnish air corps, have been completed by the Swedish Flying Industry Company. Next to an order executed in 1926 for the Chilean government, this was the largest delivery that the airplane factory has ever made at one time. ¶ The National Museum of Stockholm attracted nearly twice as many visitors last summer as in 1929, it was revealed by Dr. Axel Gauffin, director of the Museum. A new electric light and heating system has been installed. ¶ A two-thousand-year-old iron pot, measuring more than a half meter in height, was found near Linköping. In spite of its age the vessel was in good condition. According to archaeologists, only two similar pots have been found before in Sweden. ¶ Parts of a five-hundred-year-old fortification, which once guarded the city of Malmö, were found during excavations in Gustaf Adolf Square. The breastwork was erected in 1434 and partly destroyed in 1675. ¶ The oldest blast furnace in the world is that of Vikmanshyttan, in Dalecarlia. An ancient document, dated March 25, 1360, was found in the Uppsala Archives, in which a fourth interest in the Vikmanshyttan blast furnace is bequeathed to one Olof Törildsson. This proves the furnace to be more than 570 years old.



## NORWAY

¶ Serious labor difficulties have been the burning issue in Norway during the months of March, April, and May. The paper and pulp industry declared a lockout on March 14, affecting all mills where union labor is employed, and involving about 12,000 workers. The conflict promises to be of long duration. Labor wants a six-hour day and an advance in wage rates, so that the total weekly earnings will not be reduced. The industry, however, has proposed a 15 per cent wage cut. Many other industrial groups have cancelled existing wage agreements and, in spite of lengthy negotiations carried on between representatives of industry and organized labor before the public arbitrator, a lockout affecting 43,000 workers became effective April 9. An additional lockout involving 40,000 workers began on April 15. A hard fight is expected, as the workers' associations are well supplied with funds. The Norwegian Government has, so far, not interfered in the conflict. As a result of these labor difficulties, all industrial activities are seriously restricted. The money market is firm with lower stock quotations. Whaling has been temporarily suspended. Cod and herring catches were disappointing. There is no improvement in the hard hit shipping business with more than one million tons laid up. The general industrial activity is declining together with the falling off of foreign trade. The value of exports for the first two months of 1931 was approximately 93,000,000 kroner as against 122,000,000 kroner for the same period a year ago, while imports amounted to 136,100,000 kroner and 159,000,000 kroner, respectively. The average tax levy on income in Norwegian communities this year is 15.6 per cent. ¶ Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, one of Norway's leading publishing houses, which up to 1925 was merely a branch of the Danish house of Gyldendal, has made

its last  
pany,  
pende  
1925  
branch  
sever  
pany  
Norsk  
kroner  
000 k  
to be  
over t  
such s  
able t  
years.  
April  
small  
Norw  
them  
Hams  
publi  
now r  
been  
Norw  
submi  
body  
place  
Nord  
ernm  
of 2  
fisher  
year.  
is du  
fisher  
aggra  
fishin  
¶ Th  
so-ca  
consi  
694,  
artis  
a St  
Norw  
and  
tille  
2 1/2  
coun  
as t  
ing  
764,

its last payment to the Copenhagen company, thus becoming an entirely independent publishing concern. In January 1925 the executives of the Norwegian branch of Danish Gyldendal decided to sever connections with the mother company and incorporate under the name Norsk Gyldendal. A price of 2,200,000 kroner was agreed upon, of which 1,200,000 kroner was paid at once, the balance to be remitted on an instalment plan over twenty years. The new concern made such swift progress, however, that it was able to cut the term from twenty to seven years, paying the last instalment on April 9. National pride has played no small part in this undertaking. Some of Norway's most illustrious writers, among them Ibsen, Björnson, Kielland, Lie, Hamsun, and Bojer, had their works published by the Danish firm. They have now returned home. The achievement has been heartily hailed by the press. ¶ The Norwegian Government has decided to submit to the Storting a bill inviting this body to empower the Government to place at the disposal of the fishermen in Nordland, Troms, and Finmark, the northernmost districts of the land, an amount of 200,000 kroner to be used by the fishermen as support for their outfit this year. The decision by the Government is due to the fact that the great cod fisheries failed this year, thus further aggravating the difficult conditions of the fishing population of North Norway. ¶ The Storting recently dealt with the so-called "cultural budget" of Norway, consisting of a total appropriation of 694,565 kroner to scientific, literary, and artistic works. It was decided to grant a State stipend to the two well known Norwegian writers, Herman Wildenvey and Anders Hovden. ¶ Although the tilled soil of Norway consists of only 2½ per cent of the total area of the country, agriculture still holds the lead as the nation's main livelihood, employing 881,000 persons, as compared to 764,000 people engaged in the industry,

162,000 in the fisheries, 233,000 in transportation, and 245,000 in business. ¶ It is still undecided whether Norway shall participate in the World's Fair scheduled to be held in Chicago in 1933. Mr. Giverholt-Hansen, Director of Commerce, recently issued a statement to the effect that Norway was considering the question of entering the World's Fair, and that the organization "Brukskunst" had been entrusted with the task of preparing a plan for the eventual participation. Some of the leading industrialists have voiced their resentment against the Fair, pointing out the huge tariff walls which the United States has built against European trade, including that of Norway. Whereas no official committee has been appointed, the Department of Commerce is deeply interested in the Fair, and it is generally believed that Norway will be represented in Chicago in 1933. ¶ Norway boasts 77,500 radio owners, a gain of some 6,500 since last January. Every person who owns a radio receiving set in Norway is compelled by law to register, paying 20 kroner a year for his "listener's license." An organized drive has been instituted by the broadcasting companies in cooperation with the telegraph companies and the police to round up the numerous violators, who are listening in free of charge. ¶ Peter I Island, situated in the Antarctic Sea at 68 latitude and 90 longitude west, has been made a possession of Norway. The island was discovered by the *Norwegia* expedition in January 1929. ¶ A Norwegian company is being formed to utilize vast oil fields which were discovered in East Greenland last summer by Captain Isak Isaksen and an American party led by the Greenwich Village sculptor Dudley Vail Talcott. One of the fields is said to comprise 300 square kilometers. ¶ The *Kosmos II* floating whaling refinery and the largest ship in Norway's merchant marine, was launched at Belfast, Ireland, May 5. The *Kosmos II* is 24,000 tons.



## DENMARK

¶ When politics lie dormant in Copenhagen, amusements of various kinds are uppermost. Anything that concerns the Royal Theater, for instance, is a matter of concern to the Copenhageners. The illness of Adam Poulsen, the director of the theater, is causing speculation as to who may take his place in the coming season should Poulsen be unable to direct. The completion of the new double stage is also of great interest as it affords an opportunity for simultaneous presentation of plays and operas. At the Dagmar Theater the performance of Strindberg's *Gustav Vasa*, with the noted Swedish actor Gösta Ekman in the rôle of Prince Erik, proved a distinctive treat. Scarcely less interesting was Gunnar Klintberg as the King. In October, the Comedie Française is to give guest performances at the Royal Theater,

the company bringing with it also its entire scenic requirements. This is an event looked forward to with more than ordinary interest by the theater-going public at the capital. ¶ In a new magazine for architecture and art, Johannes V. Jensen makes the suggestion that in the coming reconstruction of the Court House Square, a statue of Hans Christian Andersen should be erected there. He further suggests that such a tribute to the famous writer of fairy tales should consist of the full-sized figure surrounded by children listening to him telling stories.

It appears now that the projected American visit of Premier Stauning will have to be postponed indefinitely. The Premier intended to come in July, to go to Washington and call on the President, and to extend his journey as far as to the Pacific. He has now announced that pressure of work will most likely keep him in Denmark this summer.



Keystone View Co.

AT THE EXHIBITION OF SWEDISH ARCHITECTURE IN NEW YORK, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, MINISTER BOSTRÖM, THE SCULPTOR CARL MILLES, AND PROFESSOR TENGBOM



# THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,  
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS FOULSON, IN 1911

**Officers:** President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-Presidents, Charles S. Haight, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the REVIEW, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Harry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

**Government Advisory Committees:** Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

**Cooperating Bodies:** Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 14, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommerserådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; Viggo Carstensen, Secretary, Gammel Strand 48, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgate 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

**Associates:** All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

## Trustees' Meeting

The regular spring meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation was held at the Harvard Club in New York on Saturday, May 3. Mr. R. J. Faust, vice-president of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, was a guest at the luncheon preceding the meeting.

Professor William Hovgaard, chairman of the Applications Committee, presented the list of Fellows of the Foundation to be sent to the Scandinavian countries for university study during the academic year 1930-31. These Fellowship appointments, made by the Fellowship Jury of the Foundation which met at the University Club in Boston on April 6, were confirmed by action of the board. There were one hundred and thirty-five applicants, representing thirty-one States. The Fellows appointed are:

### To Sweden

FRANKLIN D. SCOTT, Harvard University, M.A.; Assistant in History at Harvard and Radcliffe. To study history. Second appointment as Fellow of the Foundation.

LINTON WILSON, Princeton University, A.B.; M.F.A.; Instructor in Art and Archaeology at Princeton, and employed

by the firm of Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker. To study architecture.

LAURA E. KREJCI, Barnard College, B.A.; Johns Hopkins University, Ph.D. To study chemistry.

JOHN T. NORTON, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S.; Associate Professor of Metallurgy in the same institution. To study metallurgy.

### To Denmark

RALPH W. WAYNE, University of Minnesota, B.S.; M.S. To study dairy farming and cooperative marketing.

### To Norway

LIEUTENANT HOWARD B. HUTCHENSON, U.S.N.; U.S. Naval Academy; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M.S. To study meteorology.

## Fellows of the Foundation

Mr. Axel O. T. Waldner, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden who has been studying American library methods, returned on the M.S. *Drottningholm* on April 11.

Mr. Gösta Björk, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived on the M.S. *Drottningholm* on April 6. Mr. Björk is a violinist and will study methods of musical instruction in this country.

**Exhibition of Swedish Architecture**

The Exhibition of Swedish Architecture which is in this country under the auspices of the Foundation closed at the Grand Central Palace in New York on April 25. It was shown at the School of Architecture at Harvard University from May 9 to 18 and later at Princeton University. Mr. Ivar Tengbom, special commissioner of the Swedish Government to the Exhibition, after a brief visit in Chicago, sailed for home accompanied by his son on May 9.

**New York Chapter**

The annual meeting of the New York Chapter of Associates of the Foundation was held at the Hotel Plaza on Monday, May 4. The reports of the officers were read and approved, and the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: president, Harold W. Rambusch; vice-presidents, H. Esk. Moller, Herman T. Asche, Eric Löf; secretary, George L. Blichfeldt; treasurer, Christian de Neergaard; chairman, Social Committee, Mrs. G. Hilmer Lundbeck; chairman, Advisory Committee, James Creese; chairman, Membership Committee, Dr. C. Gunnar Molin; historian, Mrs. Stella E. Riis.

**Robert W. de Forest**

The Foundation and innumerable other institutions in the United States sustained a severe loss through the death of Robert W. de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. de Forest had also been for many years President of the American Federation of Arts and took a personal interest in all endeavors to promote artistic undertakings in the United States and in foreign countries as well. He contributed generously both in money and advice to the project of the Exhibition of American Painting and Architecture which the Foundation sent to Sweden, Copenhagen, and Munich last year. Without his help the Exhibition would have been impossible, and his wise suggestions had much to do with its suc-

cess. At his eightieth birthday party, four years ago, he was called the "Abou-ben-Adhem" of New York, and this sobriquet indicated the love and esteem felt for him by his fellow citizens. When he died on May 6, it was the culmination of a long life lived in the service of his city and of America.

**NORTHERN LIGHTS****The Norse Department at Wisconsin University**

The retirement of Professor Julius E. Olson as head of the Scandinavian department in the University of Wisconsin recalls the pioneer work he has carried on for nearly half a century. Professor Olson, who was born near Madison, of Norwegian parents, was himself a graduate from Wisconsin. He came to his alma mater as instructor in Scandinavian in 1884. In those days the position of the Scandinavian countries as among the most highly cultured in the world was by no means taken for granted, and the sons and daughters of immigrants who came to the University had but little idea of the treasures of art and literature possessed by their mother countries. But Professor Olson knew how to open their eyes. He was not only an inspiring teacher, but he gathered the students in his home and by informal reading, singing, and lecturing, he caught the interest of his hearers. Many men and women now middle-aged will remember how they gained their first ideas of Northern music and literature from these evenings in Professor Olson's home.

His enthusiasm bore fruit also in another way. The Scandinavian department at Wisconsin by a bequest from the late Mr. Torger Thompson, of Deerfield, has received an endowment of \$300,000 which is to be applied to salaries of professors and instructors. If the plans now under way are carried out, the University will

have the largest Scandinavian department among American institutions of learning.

#### Scandinavian Professors to California

In the summer school at California University, Professor Aage Brusendorff, of Copenhagen, will give two courses in the English department. One will be on Chaucer, the other on modern English literature. He has during the present academic year been visiting professor at Minnesota University.

At the same time Professor Eugen Zachrisson, of Uppsala, will give a course of lectures on "The Origin of Standard English."

#### A Nansen Letter

The American explorer, Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, has just presented to the library of Oslo University a Nansen letter which he has had in his possession for nearly twenty years. When Baldwin led the expedition which bears his name together with that of Ziegler, he wintered on Franz Josef Land. There he found, in May 1902, the letter deposited by Nansen in March 1896, when he and his companion, Lieutenant Johansen, made their famous trip across the ice after leaving the *Fram*. Nansen believed himself to be on Giles Land, but actually he was on White Island which now has gained such tragic fame as the death place of Andrée and his companions. As a matter of fact, Andrée was trying to find the route that had been followed by Nansen and Johansen. The letter in Nansen's hand is a much prized gift to the Norwegian University.

#### A Gift to the Dan-America Archives

Following the donations of the Chicago Public Library and the John Crerar Library, the New York Public Library has also dispatched a collection of books and pamphlets to the newly established Dan-America Archives at Sohngaardsholm near Aalborg. The books are such as bear on the contributions of Danish-born citizens to the history of America.

#### Professor Bohr Lectures

The great Danish mathematician, Professor Harald Bohr, has been spending some months in this country, lecturing at universities extending from Harvard and Princeton in the East to Leland Stanford in the West. On May 1 the American Society of Danish Engineers, many of whom have been Professor Bohr's pupils in Denmark, entertained him at the Hotel McAlpin in New York. After a speech of welcome by the president of the society, Mr. H. Österberg, the distinguished guest gave a lecture in which he demonstrated the importance of the science of mathematics in the affairs of everyday life through its influence on the related science of physics.

#### Chicago to Have Works of Danish Scientists

Chicago is planning to organize the greatest technical museum in the world. It is endowed by the multi-millionaire, Mr. Julius Rosenwald. In surveying the field of pure science, it has been found that Denmark has had a remarkably large number of great names, and the museum is to contain models exhibiting the discoveries of Tycho Brahe, Ole Römer, Valdemar Poulsen, Niels Bohr, and others.

#### The Swedish Colonial Society

The Swedish Colonial Society held its annual meeting in Philadelphia, and the report of the meeting is now available in book form. The president, Mr. Henry D. Paxon, gives an interesting recapitulation of what the society has accomplished in the twenty years of its existence. The Governor Printz monument in the form of a monolith on Tinicum Island; the old Swedish Glebe House once used as the parsonage of Gloria Dei Church and now preserved as a landmark; the Old Swede's Mill brought from Sweden and marking the site of Governor Printz's one-time mill; the replica of the Wiaco Block House once used as a fort in defense

against the Indians and later as a church; the acquisition of the Governor Printz Park on Great Tinicum Island, are tangible memorials to the work of the Swedish Colonial Society for preserving the records of Swedish colonization in the New World. In addition to this, eight important book publications stand to the credit of the society.

#### In Honor of John Morton

A beautiful example of Swedish book-making will be presented to the John Morton Memorial Building which is to be dedicated in Philadelphia this summer. It is a gorgeous visitors' book, as large as the family Bible, and designed by the artist Professor Olle Hjortzberg. It is bound in blue morocco with a cover design in gold representing the Swedish *Mayflower*, the *Kalmare Nyckel*, plowing the waves on its way to the New World. The inside of the book contains on six parchment pages pictures of important events in the history of Swedish-American relations, beginning with the first friendly meeting of Swedes and Indians and ending with the visit of the Crown Prince.

#### Swedish Chamber of Commerce Luncheon

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. gave a luncheon at the Hotel Roosevelt on April 29 in honor of the Swedish delegates to the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington. Mr. G. Hilmer Lundbeck presided and welcomed the delegates to New York. The other speakers were Consul General Olof H. Lamm; the Honorable W. Boström, Swedish Minister to the United States; Mr. Willis H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Mr. J. S. Edström, chairman of the Swedish delegation; and the Honorable Leland Harrison, former American Minister to Sweden and now secretary of the United States Tariff Commission, who spoke on the Flexible Provisions of the Tariff Act, Practice, and Procedure.

Preceding the luncheon and also after it, sessions were held in the small ball-room of the Roosevelt which were addressed by prominent business men of both Sweden and America.

#### Inspired by Rölvaag

The Danish American sculptor Carl Mose, head of the department of sculpture at the Minneapolis Art School, has recently exhibited a new work entitled "A Pioneer Woman." The statue, which has been very highly praised, is said to be inspired by the conception of the pioneer woman in O. E. Rölvaag's novels. It is the figure of a woman marked by toil, no longer young, with a face lined by sorrows and disappointments, but still strong in the consciousness of troubles overcome.

#### A Students' Trip to Norway

Nordmandsforbundet, which has been instrumental in arranging the course of lectures for Norwegian Americans at the University of Oslo this summer, is also organizing a trip to Norway for American high-school students of Norwegian descent. The plan is not only to show them Norway's beautiful scenery, but also to give them some idea of Norwegian culture, history, and people. The students are to be guests in good Norwegian homes during the three weeks they spend in the country. The leader of the trip is to be Professor A. C. Erdahl of the Central High School in Minneapolis. The students will sail on the *Stavangerfjord*, June 19.

#### A Medal For Saarinen

The distinguished Finnish architect, Eliel Saarinen, whose work has several times been treated in the REVIEW, was awarded the gold medal of the Architectural League at its recent fiftieth anniversary banquet in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York. The medal was awarded for the monumental buildings of the Cranbrook Foundation designed by Mr. Saarinen.

Eskim  
Freuch  
Peter  
past, in  
toms, of  
ogist,  
among  
a comp  
ernor o  
Eskimo  
farm an  
life whi  
Eskimo  
and the  
timony,  
manner  
our ow  
His bo  
interpr  
the tra  
revelat  
bad, of  
Wha  
the chr  
novel.  
Eskim  
but als  
read i  
his for  
told, t

Tw  
Casso  
\$3.50.  
The  
of Ne  
nume  
descri  
island  
book  
publi  
Sculpt  
which  
Mr. C  
becom  
vate  
inter  
maste  
works  
In  
Mille  
twent  
perso  
thoug  
or cl  
nor p  
man





## FICTION

**Eskimo: An Epic of the North, by Peter Freuchen.** *Liveright.*

Peter Freuchen has lived in the primitive past, in the days before modern morals, customs, or ethics, not imaginatively as an ethnologist, but actually through twenty years among the Eskimos of northwest Greenland, a companion of Rasmussen, a leader or governor of an Eskimo colony, the husband of an Eskimo girl. He lives quietly now on a Danish farm and relates, from memory of a primitive life which he has lived, the story of Mala the Eskimo. Except for the bleak and frigid scene, and the reality of the commonplace in his testimony, he might be giving evidence of the manners, savagery, and human goodness of our own ancestors in the time before history. His book is more than a scholar's document, interpreting the Eskimo and making poignant the tragedy of white exploitation; it offers a revelation of the character, more good than bad, of uncivilized man.

What I have said, however, may not attract the chronic novel reader, and this is a stirring novel. Captain Bob Bartlett says not only that *Eskimo* is one of the great books of the North, but also that he had to keep at it, until he had read it in two sittings. I suspect that it was his fondness for a dramatic tale, beautifully told, that kept him so close to the book.

J. C.

## ART

**Twentieth Century Sculptors, by Stanley Casson.** *Oxford University Press.* 1930. Price \$3.50.

The versatile Stanley Casson who is a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and the author of numerous magazine articles and of a moving description of Rupert Brooks' grave on the island of Seyros, has now written an excellent book on modern sculpture. Two years ago he published a small book entitled *Some Modern Sculptors* which drew much criticism and to which the present volume is in a sense a reply. Mr. Casson pleads for the trained artist who becomes master of his medium and whose private emotion incites him to work of general interest and importance. Directed emotion and mastery of the medium only can produce great works of art, according to his theory.

In support of this thesis he declares Carl Milles to be the sculptor par excellence of the twentieth century. Milles has an extremely personal style, but many moods. And so, although he produces works which are baroque or classic or Gothic, they are never eclectic, nor has he ever borrowed or worked "in the manner" or any other period. His personal

style triumphs in every case. Milles, the author believes, has discovered anew the meaning of the Greek word "symmetry." He is a sculptor of fountains; and among his best known works are the fountain of Folke Filbyter at Linköping and the Fountain of Diana in the building of the Swedish Match Company in Stockholm. Both illustrate Mr. Casson's conception of Milles's art and the principles animating it.

The chapter on Milles is the most interesting in the book, which goes on to treat the work of Paul Manship, Georg Kolbe, Archipenko, Frank Dobson, and others whom Casson considers the outstanding sculptors of the day. The last two chapters are especially pertinent, being a discussion of whither the art of sculpture is tending today. Mr. Casson's book should be read by all who are interested in the place of art in modern life.

N. A.

## CRITICISM

**The Origin of the Icelandic Family Sagas, by Knut Liestøl.** *Instituttet for sammenhengende Kulturforskning.* Oslo: 1930.

The early appearance of a wealth of highly artistic prose narrative in Iceland, long before the other vernacular literatures of Europe had begun to produce even ordinarily good prose, is a remarkable event in literary history. One might almost call it a literary miracle; nevertheless, we can learn to understand something of its causes and nature. In his book, *The Origin of the Icelandic Family Sagas*, Knut Liestøl has set himself the task of explaining this literary miracle so far as possible, and he does succeed in illuminating many problems concerning the genesis and transmission of the sagas. Discounting the theory of Irish influence, he applies himself rather to the study of Norwegian and Icelandic social conditions surrounding the composition of these stories. He uses "oral tradition" as a point of departure always, stresses the part of the individual author even at this stage of development, cites instances of the conservatism of oral migratory tales elsewhere, and comes to the conclusion that long passages of dialogue had become conventionalized tradition long before the tales were written down. Especially felicitous are his comparisons with the feats of oral storytellers of today, and with the instances of excellent narrative which occur often in the court testimony of our unlettered contemporaries. The seemingly supernatural memories of the saga-tellers are made more credible, too, by comparison with such moderns as Scott, Macaulay, and Prescott. Professor Liestøl also gives an important analysis of the historicity of the sagas, by means of internal evidence, a comparison with other prose sources and skaldic verse, and a study of the fairly numerous instances of the treatment of the same episode in more than one saga. One leaves this clear and well written book with a deeper understanding of the golden age of Icelandic literature.

M. S.



## ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN

INC.

*Art of Exquisite Beauty*



*Write for illustrated folder*

155 WEST 57TH STREET

Opposite Carnegie Hall  
NEW YORK CITY



## Scandinavian Books

*In the Original Languages and  
in English Translations*

ART BOOKS, MUSIC  
Imported Magazines and Papers

Children's Picture Books  
Postal Cards, Etc.

*Catalogues Free on Request*

**BONNIERS**

561 Third Avenue New York  
(Corner of 37th Street)

# VADEMECUM

MOUTH WASH



TOOTH PASTE

*The famous Swedish preparations for the care of the mouth and teeth.*

Representatives in U. S. A.

STROHMEYER & ARPE Co.  
139-41 Franklin St., New York, N.Y.

THE SWEDISH PRODUCE Co.  
857 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

### What an Advertiser Says:

"We have been having such splendid results from the advertising we have had running continuously in the REVIEW that, without solicitation, we feel bound to tell you what a splendid medium your paper is."

—New York

## PHOENIX New York's Scandinavian Music Restaurant

163 West 48th Street, near Seventh Avenue

Lunch with Swedish Smörgåsbord \$1.00

Dinner with Swedish Smörgåsbord \$1.75

*A La Carte all Day      Concert Orchestra*

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# NORWAY



*By the Modern Twin Screw Steamers*

**STAVANGERFJORD and  
BERGENSFJORD**

**DIRECT TO  
NORWAY  
IN 8-9 DAYS**

See beautiful Norway on your way to Sweden, Denmark and the Continent. Let us arrange your next cruise to the Norwegian Fjords and Northcape. Norway offers the visitor wonderful opportunities for recreation.

## SAILINGS

FROM OSLO		FROM NEW YORK
May 21.....	BERGENSFJORD .....	June 5
June 5.....	STAVANGERFJORD.....	June 19
June 19.....	BERGENSFJORD .....	July 3
July 10.....	STAVANGERFJORD.....	July 25
July 24.....	BERGENSFJORD .....	Aug. 8

## Note Our Moderate Off-Season Round Trip Rates

CABIN		TOURIST THIRD CABIN	
ONE WAY, Minimum - - - -	\$145.00	ONE WAY, Minimum - - - -	\$121.00
ROUND TRIP, Both ways Off-Season,	\$268.50	ROUND TRIP, Off-Season - - -	\$200.00

## THIRD CLASS

ONE WAY - - - - -	\$105.50
ROUND TRIP - - - - -	\$178.00

*The return portion of these tickets is good on any of our steamers at any time within 2 years from date of issue*

*Our passengers have the privilege, without extra cost, of proceeding by the famous Picturesque mountain railway from Bergen to Oslo*

*For full information, illustrated literature and assistance in obtaining necessary documents, apply to our agents, or to*

## NORWEGIAN-AMERICA LINE AGENCY, Inc.

22 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone Bowling Green 9-5570

CHICAGO, ILL.  
75 East Wacker Drive

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Metropolitan Life Bldg., 129-131 South Third St.

WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.  
278 Main Street

Seattle, Wash.: REIDAR GJOLME COMPANY, INC.

Douglas Bldg., 4th and Union

San Francisco, Cal.: EDWARDS & VICKERY

29 Geary Street

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

**SPEED**  
ON THE WORLD'S TWO FASTEST LINERS  
**EUROPA • BREMEN**  
WITH THEIR SWIFT COMPANION  
**COLUMBUS**  
IN LLOYD EXPRESS  
★  
**LEISURE**  
IN THE COMFORT AND LUXURY OF  
**LLOYD CABIN  
LINERS**

*Weekly Sailings*



57 Broadway, New York City  
Telephone Bowling Green 3880 • or your local agent

*The*  
**PLAZA**

Fifth Avenue at Central Park  
New York City



Fred Sterry  
President

John D. Owen  
Manager

## TRADE NOTES

### SWEDISH FORESTRY EXPERT ON TIMBER PRODUCTION AND PAPER CONSUMPTION

In an exhaustive study of the world's timber resources, as applying to woodpulp and paper production, Thorsten Streyffert, of the Forestry College, Stockholm, shows how consumption of paper rises annually 2,000,000 tons, while timber consumption decreases 3,000,000 tons. The entire area of pine and spruce forests amounts to a little more than 1,000,000,000 hectares, which equals one-third of the world's forest area, and 7.7 per cent of the earth's surface. Of the total output and consumption of forest products, 90 per cent falls on Europe and North America. The assessed value of Sweden's forests amounts to about 2,083,000,000 kronor.

### DENMARK WANTS A DUTY PLACED ON RUSSIAN GRAIN IMPORTATIONS

Danish farmers are asking the Government to put a duty on Russian grain to protect their own interests. At present imports into Denmark of Russian grain amount to 10,000,000 barrels a year. The suggestion is made to regulate this duty according to the difference in price between Danish grain and the corresponding kind of Russian grain. The farmers contend that such a duty would reduce the production of bacon, and hence improve the price of that commodity. The proposed tax would amount to about 40,000,000 kronor, which amount could then be applied to a reduction of the taxes on land.

### DANISH FIRM TAKES OVER THE SOVIET FEATHER EXPORT BUSINESS

The Northern Feather Works, Ltd., which has its headquarters in the Free Port of Copenhagen has entered into a contract with the Russian government for taking over for a number of years the whole of the export of Russian and Siberian bed feathers and down. Such of the supply as is not required by the company itself will be disposed of in the world market, through a new sales company to be established in Amsterdam. The Northern Feather Works was established about thirty years ago by H. O. Lange, the present Consul General for China in Copenhagen. Besides its Danish plant it has branches in England and the United States. It has various collecting stations in China.

### NEW SWEDISH CRUDE-OIL MOTOR TO BE EXPLOITED

Swedish, American, and English bankers are interested in the new Hesselman crude-oil motor, and a company has been formed in London with a capital of £275,000. The inventor is K. J. Hesselman. Among those interested are the well-known Swedish banker, Oscar Rydbeck; J. E. Gannon, a vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York, and H. T. Mitchell, managing director of Imperial Chemicals, Ltd., London.

### SWEDISH EXPORTS OF THE RENOWNED "KNÄCKEBRÖD" ON THE INCREASE

More than 60 bakeries in Sweden are at present turning out the famous "knäckebröd" which has gained great popularity in the United States.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



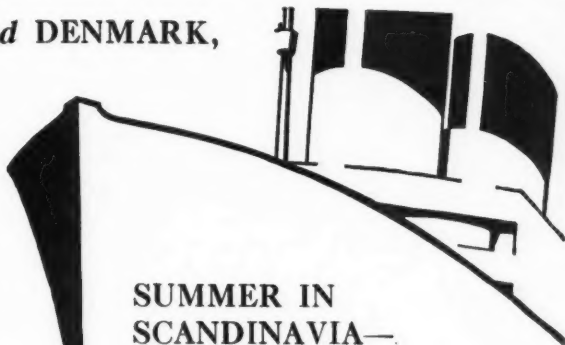
## DIRECT to NORWAY and DENMARK,

Quick connections to SWEDEN

LARGE, STEADY, COMFORTABLE  
STEAMERS

1931

FROM COPEN- HAGEN	FROM OSLO	STEAMER	FROM NEW YORK
May 21		Hellig Olav .....	June 6
		•	
June 3	June 4	United States .....	June 20
		•	
June 18	June 19	Frederik VIII .....	July 3
		•	
July 8	July 9	United States .....	July 25
		•	
July 23	July 24	Frederik VIII .....	Aug. 8
		•	
Aug. 12	Aug. 13	United States .....	Aug. 29
		•	
Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Frederik VIII .....	Sept. 12
		•	
Sept. 16	Sept. 17	United States .....	Oct. 3
		•	
Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Frederik VIII .....	Oct. 17
		•	
Oct. 21	Oct. 22	United States .....	Nov. 7
		•	
Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Frederik VIII .....	Dec. 9
		•	

STEAMERS SAIL at 11 A.M.  
New York City TimeSUMMER IN  
SCANDINAVIA—

The late summer and the autumn is the season of the year, when tourists will most enjoy the colorful beauty of the northern wonderlands. You want to see the famous fjords of Norway, the land of the midnight-sun; and Stockholm, Sweden's capital, called "the northern Venice"; and you will tour through the smiling landscapes of Denmark and visit its interesting capital Copenhagen, "the Paris of the North."

From Copenhagen you will find very convenient and fast daily communications by modern express trains to Germany, England, France, etc.—also splendid regular air-services.

Write to our offices for free literature on Scandinavia and see our nearest agent for reservations now.

## MINIMUM RATES:

CABIN \$140 and \$145, one way, less 7½%  
CLASS reduction for round trip:  
Eastbound July 16-May 15.  
Westbound Oct. 1-July 31.

TOURIST \$198 and \$203, round trip  
THIRD CABIN in off season.

For reservations and information apply to our agents, or

## SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

General Offices: Passenger Department, 27 Whitehall Street, New York

Chicago, Ill. ....130 N. LaSalle Street  
Minneapolis .....123 S. Third Street  
Boston, Mass. ....248 Washington Street  
Seattle, Wash. ....1321 Fourth Avenue

San Francisco .....582 Market Street  
Montreal, Canada .....969 St. Antoine Street  
Winnipeg, Man. ....461 Main Street  
Halifax, N.S. ....51 Upper Water Street

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# AMERICAN SCANTIC LINE

COMBINATION PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL SERVICE  
*"The American Route to Northern Europe"*

Direct—New York to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors and to the  
 Polish ports of Gdynia and Danzig also to Leningrad - Russia

## — Weekly Sailings —

ONE CLASS	ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS EXCELLENT CUISINE	
	ONE WAY	RD. TRIP
COPENHAGEN	\$125.00	\$240.00
GDYNIA	125.00	240.00
DANZIG	125.00	240.00
STOCKHOLM	135.00	260.00
HELSINGFORS	145.00	280.00
LENINGRAD	145.00	280.00

Copenhagen, Gdynia, Helsingfors, Leningrad	
S.S. CHICKASAW	June 4
Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Leningrad	
S.S. BIRD CITY	June 11
Copenhagen, Gdynia, Helsingfors, Leningrad	
S.S. CLIFFWOOD	June 18
Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Leningrad	
S.S. SCHENECTADY	June 25

Send for our new descriptive booklet

**MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC.**

Managing Agents

5 Broadway, New York City Telephone Digby 4-6700

Philadelphia, Pa. .... Bourse Bldg.  
 Boston, Mass. .... Hoosac Piers  
 Chicago, Ill. .... Marquette Bldg.  
 New Orleans, La. .... 1548 Canal Bank Bldg.  
 Baltimore, Md. .... 15 S. Gay St.  
 Pittsburgh, Pa. .... Oliver Bldg.  
 St. Louis, Mo. .... Railway Exchange Bldg.  
 Tampa, Fla. .... Stovall Prof. Bldg.  
 Detroit, Mich. .... Industrial Bank Bldg.

Memphis, Tenn. .... Cotton Exchange Bldg.  
 Mobile, Ala. .... Meaher Bldg.  
 Stockholm, Sweden .... Jacobstorg 3  
 Copenhagen, Denmark .... Store Kongensgade 114  
 Helsingfors, Finland .... North American Line Agency Co.  
 Oslo, Norway .... E. B. Lund & Co.  
 Gdynia, Poland .... Swietojanska Str.  
 Warsaw, Poland .... Jerolimiska 31  
 Danzig .... H. Lenczat & Co.

## SHIPPING NOTES

### MALMÖ HARBOR REPORTS TRAFFIC RECORD FOR 1930

With 15,600 ships calling at the port of Malmö last year, registering about 6,823,000 tons, the harbor dues amounted to 1,562,000 kronor as against 1,513,000 kronor the year before. In 1929, only 13,900 ships entered the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,507,000 tons. The dues on goods last year amounted to about 1,191,000 kronor, as compared with 1,175,000 kronor the year previously. Altogether the figures for 1930 are a record for the port of Malmö.

### BALTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE SHIPPING OUTLOOK

The president of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference has written for the *Monthly Circular* of the Conference an article which deals exhaustively with the shipping situation for the present year. With exports at a low ebb during the first few months of the year, shipping companies naturally felt the effect. America was the weakest market. The opinion was stated that there is ground for optimism in viewing the Far East. China, it is generally agreed, is now in a more settled state than for years, and the abolition of the Likin internal duties is expected to lead to an increase in trade. The report of the American Foreign Trade Council is referred to in the article, in which it is stated that there was a net decrease of about 8 per cent in the volume of the world's export trade last year.

### BIG INCREASE IN LAUNCHING OF MERCHANT VESSELS

According to *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, merchant vessels launched throughout the world in 1930 represented a larger volume of tonnage than for any year since 1921. That year was the culmination of the shipbuilding boom, begun during the war. Last year's launchings were almost 100,000 gross tons in excess of the total for 1929. However, it was nearly 350,000 tons less than for the pre-war year, 1913. For the first time in the history of world-shipbuilding the tonnage of merchant ships launched in 1930 was in excess of that for other types of vessels combined. Another feature was the increase in the output of the shipyards of the United States, which was almost double the total for 1929.

### UNITED STATES STANDS LOWEST IN CARGO SHIPBUILDING FOR TWO-YEAR PERIOD

A survey just completed by the National Council of American Shipbuilders states that only 10 cargo ships of a total tonnage of 8,822 were built for American shipping companies in the last two years. The world construction of such ships was 460, of 2,203,879 tons total. The reconstruction scores of cargo ships by the government in the years immediately following the World War, it was pointed out, created a surplus of such ships. The total of cargo vessels, each of 2,000 tons or more, built for Norway during 1929 and 1930, 10 per cent were built in Denmark, 23 per cent in Sweden, 18 per cent in Great Britain, and 15 per cent in Germany.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

## 8-9 Days to Gothenburg

The Gateway to **Sweden — Norway — Denmark**

With close connections to all points in Scandinavia and on the Continent

TRAVEL IN THE NEW MOTORLINERS

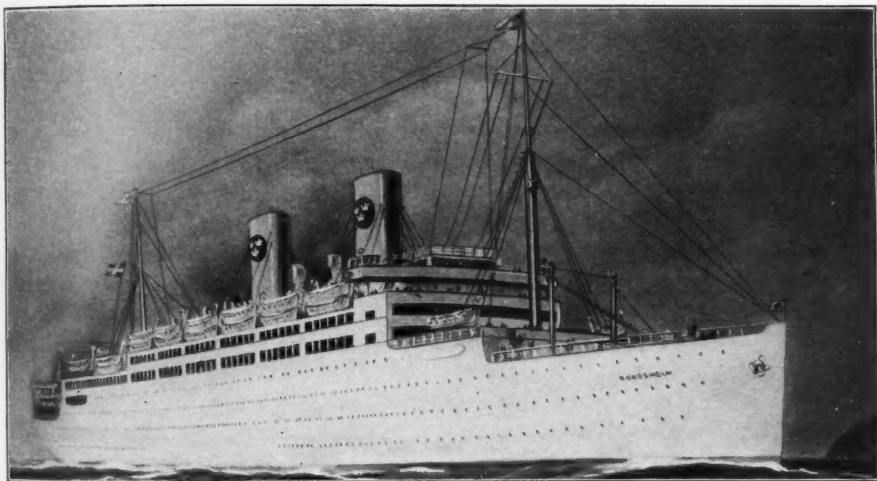
## "KUNGSHOLM" "GRIPSHOLM"

Length 608 Feet  
10,000 Tons Register

24,000 Horse Power  
Displacement 26,700 Tons

Length 575 Feet  
18,000 Tons Register

22,000 Horse Power  
Displacement 23,600 Tons



Scandinavia's Largest and Most Modern Transatlantic Passenger Liners  
Only Ships Between America and Scandinavia Carrying Passengers in First Class

### Also Popular Cabin Liner DROTTNINGHOLM

From NEW YORK	PROPOSED SAILINGS	From GOTHENBURG
1931		1931
June 6	..... KUNGSHOLM	May 23
June 20	..... DROTTNINGHOLM	June 6*
June 27	..... GRIPSHOLM	June 13
July 3	..... KUNGSHOLM	June 20
July 16	..... DROTTNINGHOLM	July 4*
July 23	..... GRIPSHOLM	July 10
Aug. 1	..... KUNGSHOLM	July 18
Aug. 11	..... DROTTNINGHOLM	July 29*

\*Calling Halifax

#### MINIMUM PASSAGE RATES

To or from Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Oslo, Bergen, etc.

M.S. "Kungsholm" and M.S. "Gripsholm"	
First Class....\$195.00	Second Cabin....\$145.00
Cabin: SS. "Drottningholm" .....	\$145.00

7½% REBATE  
on Cabin and Second Class  
Round-Trip Tickets During Off Season

For reservations or further information, apply to any tourist or steamship agent or

### SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE, 21 State St., New York

Chicago, Ill. .... 181 N. Michigan Ave.  
Minneapolis, Minn. .... 526 Second Ave., South  
Boston, Mass. .... 10 State St.  
San Francisco, Cal. .... 593 Market St., 2nd Floor  
Los Angeles, Cal. .... 1043 South Broadway  
Seattle, Wash. .... 1338 Fourth Ave., 2nd Floor

Detroit, Mich. .... 73 Monroe St., 6th Floor  
Portland, Ore. .... 111 Broadway  
Montreal, Que., Can. .... 1410 Stanley St., 9th Floor  
Winnipeg, Man., Can. .... 470 Main St.  
Halifax, N.S., Can. .... 71 Upper Water St.

### Plan Now for Your Summer Vacation Trip to Scandinavia

"The Land of Sunlit Nights"

where travelers are considered guests rather than "tourists," which adds immeasurably to the enjoyment and memories of the trip abroad.

Bring back from your European trip this summer new impressions, new experiences. Delight your friends with tales of travel in picturesque Scandinavia.

Excellent railways take you everywhere, and English is spoken throughout Scandinavia. Modern cities, first class hotels, moderate charges.

No passport visa required for American citizens

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

*of LIVERPOOL, LONDON and NEW YORK*

THIS COMPANY INSURES RISKS UPON SECURITIES, BANKNOTES,  
BONDS, SPECIE, MERCHANDISE, AUTOMOBILES, FREIGHTS,  
HULLS, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND MARINE RISKS

## *Losses Made Payable in the Chief Cities of the World*

LIVERPOOL OFFICE  
5 Castle Street

LONDON OFFICE  
3/4 and 5/6 Lime Street, E.C. 3

MELBOURNE BRANCH  
57 Queen Street

UNITED STATES BRANCH  
COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK

JOHN E. HOFFMAN  
*Underwriter*

E. E. ELLIS  
*Sub-Underwriter*

G. INSELMAN  
*Secretary*

## INSURANCE NOTES

### NEW CLAUSES IN POLICIES OF INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS

The Institute of London Underwriters has given notice of a new clause for insurance policies covering shipowners' liabilities. The risks grouped under the heading of shipowners' liability are frequently covered by protection and indemnity clubs which, as the total amounts are large, commonly reinsure portions of the risks in the market, while a considerable volume of insurance in respect to shipowners' liability is placed in the London market on foreign account. The new clause reads that the insurance is to cover shipowners' liability for cargo because of including general average, salvage, and expenses incurred in preserving, forwarding, and safeguarding the property.

### SWEDEN AND THE BILLS OF LADING CONVENTION

During a recent visit to London, Axel Rinman, president of the International Marine Insurance Union, in the course of an interview said that the draft bill which is of such interest to shipowners' underwriters cannot come before the Swedish Parliament until next year. The bill is expected to be of especial importance to marine underwriters, and refers particularly to bills of lading. The "warehouse to warehouse" clause was another important matter that Mr. Rinman discussed, as occupying the members of the International Marine Insurance Union.

### LOSSES BY CONTINENTAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES

In the *Marine Underwriter*, the official journal of the International Union of Marine Insurance, the results of 131 companies which wrote direct business in twenty countries are shown to have been a loss of 2.26 per cent on the premium income in 1928 and a loss of 1.71 per cent in 1929. The net results for 18 companies transacting a reinsurance business and domiciled in six countries was a loss of 8.73 per cent on the premium income in 1928 while 19 companies domiciled in seven countries incurred a loss on the average of as much as 16.2 per cent in 1929. The net premium income of 18 companies domiciled in twenty countries was 243,575,900 marks in 1929, and disbursements, including expenses, amounting to 253,557,800 marks involving a loss of 9,981,900 marks, or 4.10 per cent.

### "NORDEN" INSURANCE COMPANY OF COPENHAGEN AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Among the several insurance companies with headquarters in Copenhagen, "Norden" which recently celebrated the twenty-fifth year of its existence, has had an interesting history which shows a steady progress. Originally started in Odense, the company moved to Copenhagen in 1910 and is now under the direction of V. Tjorring, with Consul General Rietbergen the chairman of the board of directors. The company conducts a general insurance business. Its capital is 2,040,000 kroner, fully paid in.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW